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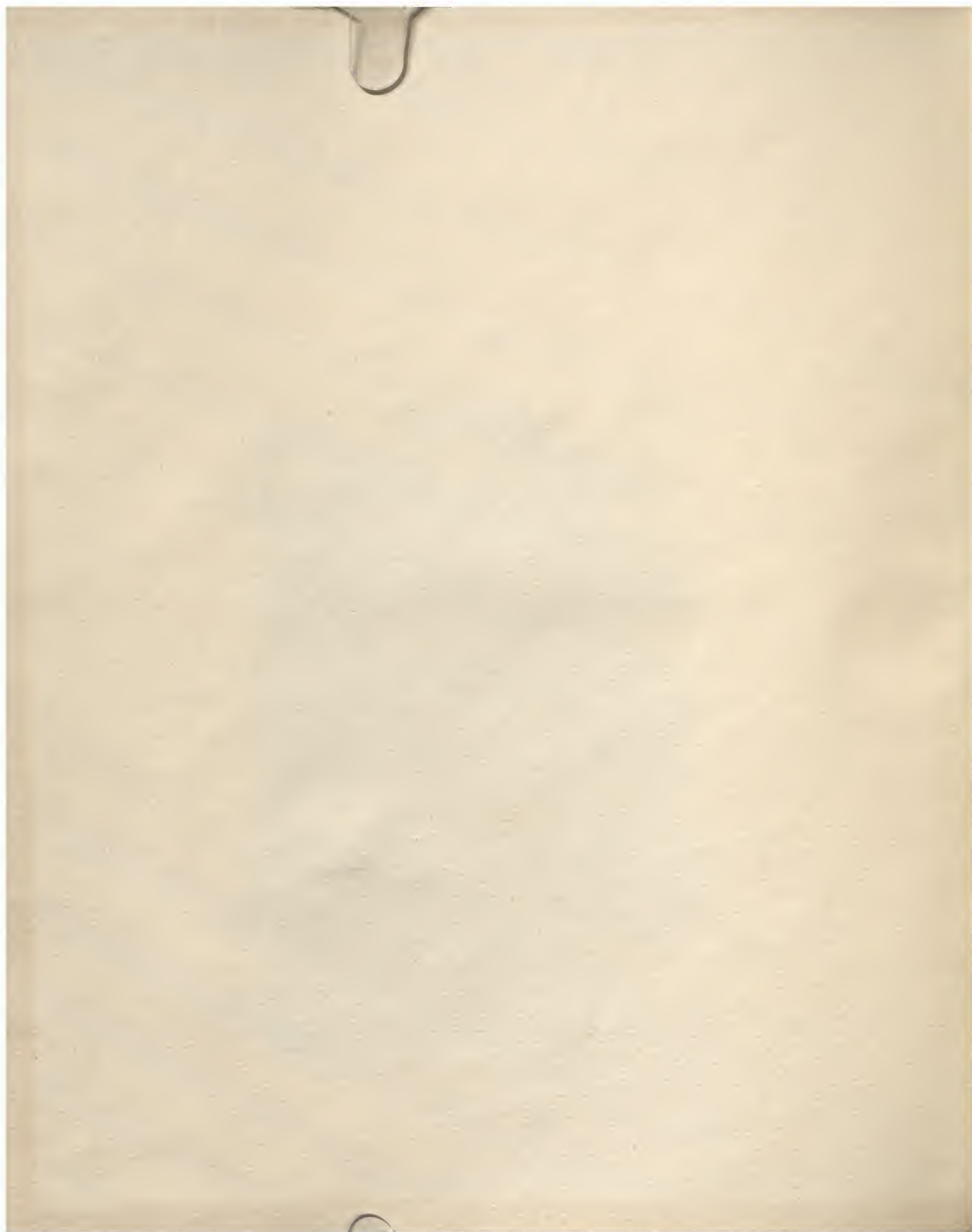
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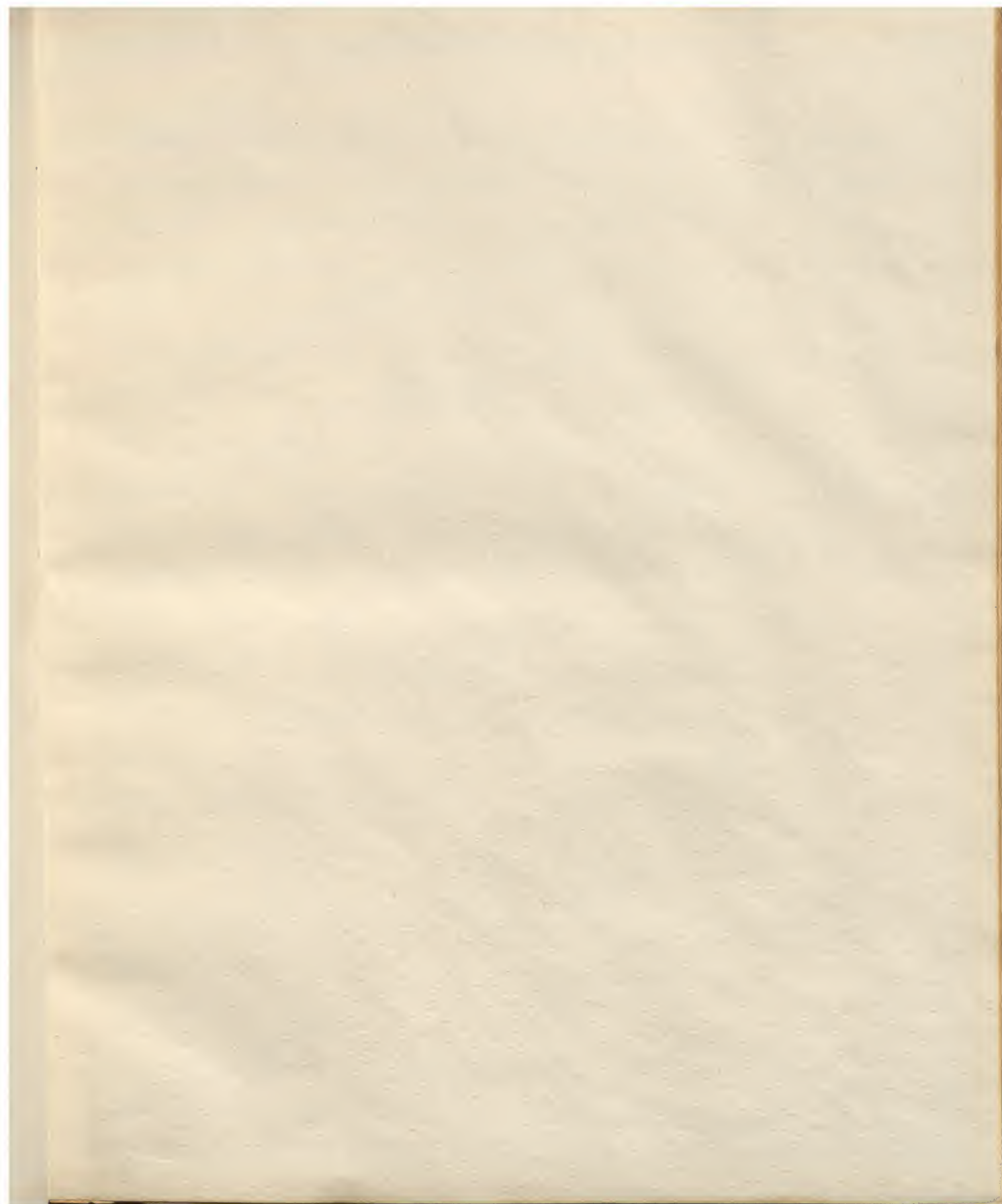


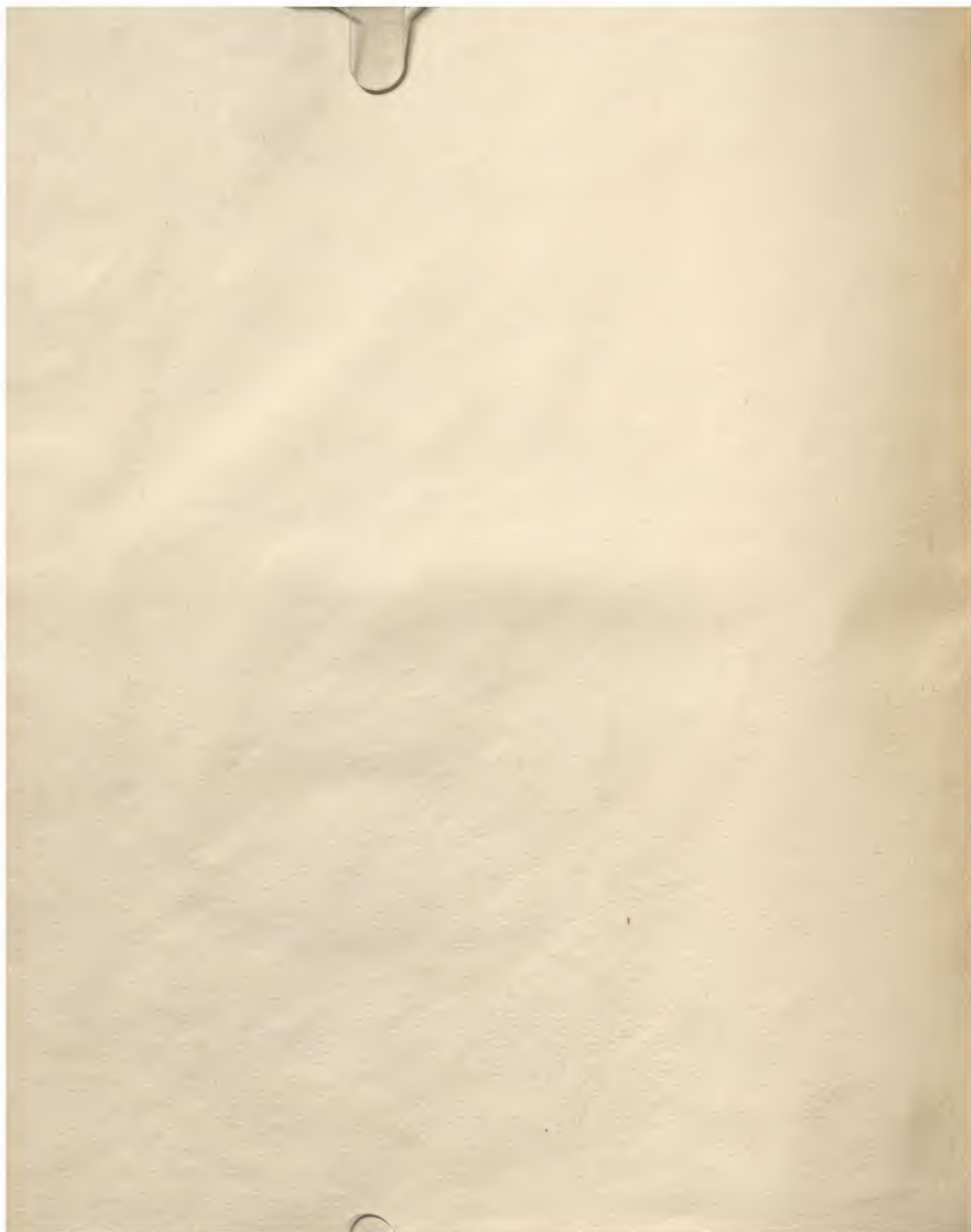
1880

Dec. 10/28

Feb. 10/28







Introduction

1.2

Soon after my return from my voyage round the world I was solicited by L^d Sandwich the first Lord of the admiralty to undertake another voyage of the same nature. his solicitation was couched in the following words viz/ if you will go we will send other ships/ so strong a solicitation ~~agreeing~~ ^{agreeing} exactly with one own desires was not to be neglected I accordingly answered that I was ready & willing the navy board was then ordered to provide two ships proper for the service this they did & gave me notice when it was done I immediately went on board the principal ship & found her very improper for our purpose instead of having provided a ship in which an extraordinary number of people might be accommodated they had chose one with a low & small cabin & remarkably low between decks this I objected to & was answered that it could not nor should it be remedied

with this answer I went immediately to L^d Sandwich who having advised with several people ordered the Cabin to be raised 3 inches

for our convenience & a spar deck to be laid the whole length of the ship for the accommodation of the people this order I suppose hurt the navy board for from that time they never ceased to pursue me with every obstacle they could throw in my way & at last overthrew my designs.

First to the proposed alterations they added a round house for the Captain to be built over all this & all other alterations they made with timber so heavy & strong that the top of the round house was literally thicker than the gundeck of the ship this tho I saw, I could not remedy. the ship was made so crank by it that she could not go to sea some of the oldest sea officers who I believe were jealous that discovery should go out of their line procured an order that the ship might be reduced to her original state in this situation then I was again offered the alternative to go or let it alone with a great deal of coolness however for I now had inadvertently opened to them every

Idea of discovery which my last voyage had suggested to me & these they thought themselves able to follow without my assistance now they had once got possession of them as the alterations which they had made rendered it impossible for my people to be lodged or to do their respective duties I resolved to refuse to go & wrote a letter to L^d Sandwich a copy of which is inserted in the appendix stating my reasons I shall now give a list of the People who I had at my own expense engaged as assistants in this undertaking

Mr. Solander new well known in the learned world. as my assistant in Nat. Hist.
 Mr. Laffan Painter of figures & Landscapes

Mr. Jas^o G. Miller

Mr. Jas^l Miller } Draughtsmen for Nat. Hist.

Mr. Cleveley

Mr. Walden

Mr. Backstrom } Secretaries

besides 9 servants all practised & taught by myself to collect & preserve such objects

Introduction

of Natural History as might occur ~~there~~ of
 whom had already been with me on my last
 voyage besides this I had had influence
 enough to prevail upon the board of
 Longitude to send with us Mess^{rs} Bailey
 & Wales as Astronomers & also with the
 House of Commons to give 4000 pounds to
 Enable Dr Lind of Glasgow remarkable for
 his knowledge in Nat Philosophy & mechanics
 to accompany us

These gentlemen except only the
 astronomers who did not at all belong to me
 were to a man so well convinced of the impossi-
 bility of our going out in the state the ship
 was now reduced to that they all to a man
 refused with me & so well were they satisfied
 with my conduct that they believe every
 one but Dr Solander were separately tempted
 with to embark without me not one would
 at all listen to any proposals which could
 be offered to them

Upon my refusal to go out the ships
 were ordered to proceed & in order to do

as much as possible even in the branch of natural history Mr. Forster a gentleman known to the learned world by his translations of several books was engaged under the immediate protection of the King & soon after Mr. [illegible] a young man who had chiefly studied architecture was joined to him as landscape & figure painter this young man was so much in debt that he was obliged to leave town without acquainting a single soul of where he intended to go & no sooner was it known that he was at Plymouth than Baylis was sent down to apprehend him whom he escaped by keeping continually on board the ship with these gentlemen on board the ships Resolution & adventure sailed from Plymouth on the 12th of July 1772.

In the mean time I had received several overtures from the East India Company who

seemed inclined to send me on the same kind of voyage the next Spring as our adventurers had now set out upon

My People all continued faithful to me even Mr Zoffani tho he was the moment I refused to proceed, sent by the King to Copy some pictures for him in the Florentine Gallery engaged to leave that business & return to me at a fortnights warning

The rest were all left upon my hands & as they were a considerable running expense I thought it prudent to employ them in some way or other to the advancement of science a voyage of some kind or other I wished to undertake & saw ~~none~~ ^{plenty} at all within the compass of my time so likely to furnish me with an opportunity as Iceland a country which from its being in some measure

Introduction

7

the property of a danish trading company
has been visited but seldom & never at
all by any good naturalist to my knowledge
the whole face of the country new to the
Botanist & Zoologist as well as the many
volcanoes with which it is said to abound
made it very desirable to explore it &
tho the season was far advanced yet something
might be done at least hints might be
gathered which might promote the farther
examination of it by some other.

Influenced by these reasons I
applied to Baron Diecke the Danish Envoy
who readily granted me a passport &
having added to my people a gardener
whose care was to be the preservation
of live plants in tubs & beds I
engaged a Brig of 190 tons The Sir Lawrence
Captain Hunter with twelve men to

Introduction

proceed according to my directions at
the Rate of 100 pounds a month for four
months certain

List of the People who embarked
with me on board the *S^t Laurence* Capt. Hunter

Dr Solander

Dr Linds

Mr Trill

Mr Gore

Mr Riddel

Mr J. F. Miller

Mr G. Miller

Mr Clevely

Mr Walden

Mr Backstrom

Alex^r Scot

Peter Briscoe

Jam^s Roberts

Jno Asquith

Peter Sidserf

Nich. Young

Jno Marchant

Rob Holbrook

Anthony Dorez Cook

M^r Moreland a gardener

Alexander a malay who came
with me from Batavia of these

Mr Trill *Mr* Gore & *Mr* Riddel

are independent of my original

plan I shall say a word or two of

them, *Mr* Trill a young Swedish

Gentleman who has made the Swedish

Language his study wished to embark

with me to make observations upon

it *Mr* Gore Lieut^t in the navy who

has now 3 times circumnavigated

the Globe out of mere friendship chose

to take the trip *Mr* Riddel a young

Gentleman intended for the sea

still intends to embark with me

if I set a ship from the Company

12 at 11 at night sail'd down the river from this place with a fair breeze of wind

13. this morn were at an anchor on the warp about 8 got under way. & soon after pass'd the Augusta Gatch with L Sandwich on board who was just returning from his visitation of all the Southern dock yards. about noon pass'd by dead it being the day twelvemonth since I landed there from my voyage round the world from hence we proceeded to Dover where I had promised to set Count Lauraguier ashore about 4 miles a signal for a shore boat which immediately came off & carried us ashore here we were fortunate enough to meet an acquaintance Mr. Hatsell who was going to Calais & undertook at my desire to carry on board I had with me Columba coronata Linn. to Calais from which place the Duc de Croij had undertaken to forward it to Mr. de Buffon for whom it was intended in the even walk'd up to the castle & observed the Great Brass Cannon which lies in the Cliff it is said to have been a present from the states to Queen Elisabeth

& certainly is the handsomest & I believe the longest gun I have seen

14. The wind last night having blown too fresh for the ship to anchor at Dover I had sent her back to Deal so in the morning we followed her but had the mortification to find that the wind was settled at west so judged it more prudent to remain at anchor in the Downs than to attempt to proceed
15. this morn spent Botanizing about Sandown Castle where we observed nothing remarkable found however *Salix arcuaria*? & *Silene acaulis* as they are said to grow in Roes's Synopsis after dinner a small breeze springing up at East we hurried on board & immediately set sail before however we could get the length of Beachy head the wind came to west & blew so fresh as to make me very sick
19. the wind has been in our teeth ever since the 15th & myself too sick to write now for the first time the weather is rather more

July
1772.

Isle of Wight

3.

moderate & we hope to anchor within the
Isle of Wight tonight in order to stop tide
20. late last night we anchored in Cowes road
& as we had now expended our small
refreshments & Butter Eggs &c we resolved
to go ashore in the morn accordingly at
five we set out & landed in Cowes before
the shops were open as the flood was
to run till twelve however we had time
to walk about a good deal.

Cowes is a pleasant town situated on
the North side of the Isle of Wight its road
is open but as the distance between the
Island & the main is very short sufficiently
well sheltered tho it has no trade yet many
ships touch here as their last port & clear
themselves out also such American ships
as are obliged to take England in their way
home to dispose of their cargoes in Holland
or Elsewhere. choose this as a place likely
to cause very little delay as they can
sail from it with any wind.

Here is a small port of no kind of

are I believe except its name may fright
small privateers who ~~would~~ ^{might} incult the
inhabitants in war time

on the South side of the town is a pretty
large salt work where salt is made from
the sea water which is pumped up into flat
pens made in the mud 4 or 5 inches deep
where the sun evaporates a great part of
the water leaving the brine strong enough
to be boiled down without any addition of rock
salt as is usual at the salt springs the
profits of the work seem however to be very
small as the greatest quantity of salt
that has ever been made there did not
exceed 150 Tons in a year & in general
was under 100

in the course of our walks we observed
Rubia anglica growing plentifully in the hedges
near the Road leading to Newport. *Anthemis*
maritima near the Salt works *linum glabellum*
linum sylv. carul. &c. Raii synop. Edit 3 p. 362. N. 4
which upon examination we were of opinion to

July
1772

Corves

50

be a very distinct species on the sea beach about 200 yards to the westward of the Fort a vein of very fine red ochre appeared at the surface of the earth below high water mark in all probability it runs under the hill which is common & might there be got to advantage

at 3 o'clock the tide of Ebb making we got under way & proceeded but the wind being contrary & our people very much tired we agreed to go no farther than Yarmouth at which place we arrived about 6 & as my servants &c &c almost all landmen seemed desirous of a landing I resolved to carry every body ashore while the crew of the ship slept accordingly we landed with French Horns to the no small surprise of the people who little expected to see such a motley crew issue from so small a vessel

The town is small & ill built the people seem much less humanised than those of Corves much less used I suppose to see strangers the children followed us about the streets begging for halfpence

the town is very small & ill built yet here is a little fort which from the sea makes rather a formidable tho' an old fashioned appearance

near the town is a small salt work near which we gathered *Frankenia laevis* in the meadows was plenty of *Linum glibellum* & here & there a little of the *Aprootis pallida* by the sea shore. To the Eastward about a mile from the town were many flat plates of stone a little impregnated with iron in which were many fine casts of shells

21. At 3 O'clock this morn we were called up to see the needle by which we passed & admired the small perpendicular rock resembling indeed a needle from which they probably had their name that very stone would certainly be an excellent station for observations to be made to prove whether or not the theory of the seas decrease is founded upon facts at present our pilot told me that at low water there was not more than three feet water between it & the larger rock which lay near

July
1772

Plymouth

63

it is so & this paper should be read a thousand
years hence ~~that~~ will probably be united ~~if~~
if our present philosophers build upon good
grounds

- 23 After a variety of winds & a total dearth
of adventures we this day at noon arrived
at Plymouth where to my great disappointment
I learn'd that Mr. Arnold had carried my time
keeper to London with him whether to evade
a trial or through thoughtlessness I cannot
say however to complain was needless so we
spent our evening at the Long rooms which
are neat & well situated for a beautiful
prospect tho I believe but ill frequented
here is however every convenience to make
tea bathing convenient Baths either hot
or cold & a machine for fine weather in
which you may bathe at any time of the
24 this morn we set out for mount Edgcumb
which is certainly a fine thing tho I
cannot help calling it even now a place
of great capabilities was its noble owners

Mount Edgecumbe

a man of refined taste for laying out ground
it certainly might be made a most elegant
place at present nature is vast but
absolutely naked. was the view it commands
of the immense ocean with all its inhab-
itants Plymouth sound the legions of
vast ships lying there the dock the
town & a fine country was this I say
relieved by some internal beauties were
there some vales where the mind might
be relieved by bounded prospects how fine
would it be but at present nature magni-
ficent as she certainly is fatigues the mind
with that very magnificence & wheresoever
she roves she can find no relief but is
almost persecuted by repeated views of
the sound of the dock of the town of
the ships all which she at first compre-
hended in one magnificent scene of scenery
that farnous & succetious voluptuary feast
in sheeking of fish divided the good ones

July
1772

Mount Edgcumb

9

into two classes those which were good with
sauce he called Fish of merit those on the
other hand which were good without sauce
were Fish of Personal merit if the same
distinction was to be applied to places Mount
Edgcumb would certainly be a place of merit
for it deserves I may say all its merit from
the cause that is the accompaniments with
which nature not art has furnished it

from Mount Edgcumb we proceeded
to the dock which is truly magnificent certainly
the first in England of course the first in Europe
the the intended improvements which were
planned by Sir John Stede are not yet half
executed they prosecute them however with
great spirit the new walks which are now
finished are the six rows each twelve hundred
feet in length the prettiest examples of
perspective that certainly can be seen
at eleven at night we came on board &
departed from this place with very little

off the Eddystone

25 and but before morning got the wind at west which blew very fresh & not only prevented our proceeding but made me sicker than I have been since we sailed

26 this morn we were very little to windward of Plymouth sound quite calm we fished but caught nothing except 4 dogfish (Squalus acanthias) whose fins were however a new species of Oniscus the wind very soon breezed up at foul at 6 or 8 & we spent the day advancing very little

27 this morn we were about 2 leagues from the Headmen abreast of a town called Marazion in the Channel draught; seeing many fishing boats along shore we hoisted our colours on which a legion of small boats put off all however intended to say of us any smuggling commodity we might have so our treaty ended not much to any of our satisfactions at twelve got the wind fair & with a fresh breeze proceeded along shore some gannets or solan geese were about the

July
1772.

Lands End

11

Ship probably bred on some rock in this neighbourhood as those whose nests are once disturbed (as is probably the case with most of those which breed on the coast of Scotland) are said not to fly till the month of September.

About noon we got round the Lizard & met a large sea from the South westward which very soon incapacitated me from writing by making me more sick than I had been during my whole excursion.

28. This morn saw the fleet of Observation ten sail in all returning they seem'd to stand into Plymouth but we were too far off to attempt speaking to them at night we were near the Lands End & in the night got round it soon after got the wind at South which determin'd us to sail up the Irish channel.

29. Hazy weather & strong breeze at 1st we had steer'd from Cape Cornwall NNE for a short time & then NE which by our draughts should have carried us 5 leagues without the small rocks lying off St Davids Head.

Irish Channel

at dinner time however we were surprised by the sight of breakers ahead no more than two miles off on which we hauled our wind & stood W. by which course we soon cleared them whether this was caused by the false position of these rocks in our charts those of Capt. & Collins & Mont^r. Japres de Manivillette or by the indraught of the Bristol channel I cannot with certainty affirm but suppose rather the latter to have been the occasion of it in the Evening the weather cleared up

- & we stood again N. by E the wind still blowing strong on the Southern board in the morn we were abreast of Dublin & saw plainly the head of Hoath & Irelands Eye the weather fine & wind SW a fresh breeze

Many birds about the ship young & old Solan Geese puffins Guillemots & one large flock of Gulls at noon the high land of Dundrum in sight soon after we had a sight of man

July
1772

Mul of Cantire

13.

31. this morn we were off the mul of Cantire the tide set so strong against us that instead of gaining we lost ground very considerably & the Shore of Scotland which we were very near to gives us wild an idea as any that can easily be conceived bare rock & heath constitute the greatest part yet here & there a miserable hut with a small enclosure seldom more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an acre seems to tell you that the neighbour Country is not better else a rational being would never fix upon so wretched a spot to continue his existence if a better could be found which he might yet possess of
- in the bay towards Carnelstown the country indeed wears a more agreeable appearance pasture mixed with corn is to be seen on the face of some of the hills but we were at too great a distance to see any thing distinctly
- about noon the tide having run strong into the mouth of Clyde that we were obliged to tack

stand over to the Coast of Ireland which here cannot be above 8 Leagues from Scotland tho the wind was very slight yet we soon ran over & saw on that side a much better looking country than on the scotch the Cultivations were larger & the houses surrounded by an uncommon quantity of outhouses so that each farm seems a little village ^{in the evening} ~~at night~~ it fell calm & I sent out a party to shoot who shot *Larus* & *comus* the Common Gull & *Alca arctica* the Puffin. Flay was now seen plain but we had no hopes of arriving there tonight on account of the want of wind at sunset a Seal was seen swimming on the water.

1. At day break this morn we anchored in Loch-indale & went ashore immediately. the town of Bannore we found to consist of but few houses among them however were two publick ones these could supply us with victuals but by no means with Lodging or even a room to Eat in so it became necessary

Aug¹⁵
1772.

Flay

15

to pitch our tents which was finished about 4 o'clock in the midst of an immense ^{crowd} of people who had been brought together on account of preparation for the Sacrament which is here administered only once a year & seems to be received with much more respect & much more generally than in England.

The Evening proved rainy so we were obliged to amuse ourselves with a plentiful Highland dinner composed of various legs of mutton & puddings which shew'd the plentifulness of the Country & that Luxury had yet made few advances in it. Some Gentlemen of the Country dined with us & after dinner introduced us to some of the Ladies who gave us tea & these we at once commenced an acquaintance in this country.

2. Being Sunday an immense concourse of people came to receive the Sacrament, so many that the three Clergymen officiated by turns the Communicants pass'd & repass'd till after six o'clock this whole day it rained immoderately ^{to} from which circumstance chiefly we owe

the preservation of our characters for had we done any kind of work even walked out Boston Bay on a day held so sacred in this country the black seal would have been irreversibly set upon us

3. tho it still rained our patience was so far worn out that we began set out this morn & scarcely had we proceeded a mile toward Shikara when we met an object that attracted our attention a Highland house so miserably constructed that it tempted us to have drawings made of every particular in it. It was built of stones so loosely laid together that wind & rain could scarcely be staid in their course by them. There were two doorways one of which served at all times for a window for the house was furnished with only one door or rather substitute for one a faggot of sticks not more closely tied up than faggots in general are which was occasionally placed in one or the other doorway as the family found it most convenient

in the middle of the house was the fire over which hung a basket not in the chimney

Augst
1772.

Ila

17.

but under that hole which was made in the roof as an expedient to let out a part of the smoke which it did but not till after the house was full so that none seemd to be looked upon as superfluous but the more overflowings. round this upon miserable benches sat the family consisting of a Weaver his wife her mother a stranger woman & six children there had two beds to accomodate them the rest of the furniture consisted of a door & a Camp

few as these conveniences were to be allotted to the use of ten people yet they all appeared chearfull & content rather more so than common the man in particular answered all our questions with that becoming ease that total absence of mauvais honte that the whole Scotch nation are blest with in a degree so superior to the English to which chiefly I am much inclin'd to attribute the great success that their adventurers meet with in our capital

from hence we proceeded to Skellam a small town at the head of the bay the residence of Mr Samuel of Shaftes the principal proprietor of

the Island a very bad house is the best in the Island but as he very seldom resides here it is very sufficient

in the Town of Kullam is the remains of a religious foundation in the neighbourhood are several tombstones said to have been brought from Lough Finlagan where M^r Tobald King of the Isles had his residence of them I ordered my draughtsmen to copy several & then proceeded to some lead mines about four miles in the country the stratum in which the lead lies is found to be limestone exactly similar to that of the peak of Derbyshire & like it having shale for the stratum above it these strata I was told lay in one lump in the middle of the Island & do not reach the sea in any direction. the mines at present bear a promising appearance they have been originally worked open cast by the Vanes as the people say this gives a great advantage to a speculative miner for the tops of the veins being laid bare it is easy to judge by their directions where they

August
1772.

Gla

19.

will meet at present the Lhee Mr. Greenbairn
is working on with spirit & will soon arrive at
a place where five of them probably run together
in one point so that probably they may turn
out very rich at present his farfells carries
4 inches of ore.

4. Weather again so rainy that it was impossible
to see any thing with pleasure we went however
to see a Cave near Laggan of which we had heard
a very pompous account but found it a dirty
nasty hollow in a rock about 100 feet in depth
from whence we received no satisfaction but from
the following experiment

having when we came to the cave no fire
we attempted to light one by firing gunpowder
just within the mouth of the cave when we
had lighted our candles we were surpris'd
to find that the smoke had penetrated to
the very bottom of the cave & was there so
thick that we could scarce see our way

- 5 the weather still continued rainy tho the
Barometer stood at $29 \frac{98}{100}$ however we resolv'd

to remove from a place where in reality we could
do nothing at all we resolved to remove to the
other side of the Island & no sooner had we signified
that intention than the Gentlemen of the Island sent
in about 20 horses to induce us to travel by
land we accepted their invitation & ordered the
ship to come round with all expedition to the
other side of Jla our journey was about 12 miles
over a country in which cultivation has yet
made but a small progress the soil of the
whole Island is a kind of Turf under which
lies a mass of different kinds which being
got up & only thrown upon the surface of
the land under which it lies immediately
destroys the turf & brings the land to a fine
turf which will yield very good crops of corn
as experience has shewn particularly in the
farm of Mr. Graham who improves his
farm with great spirit & as great success
the first principle of improvement is however
in this Island totally neglected I mean that of
dividing the lands in whole Island is scarcely

August
1772

Gla

21.

a hedge or a wall this at once prevents them from having any wood, winter corn, or hay in the Island for in winter time the black cattle of which they rear great numbers run all over the Island without the least check feeding upon whatever they can find & tho' there are many valleys in the Island full of British wood Oak Ash Birch &c they are never allowed to rise above man height

In the Evening we arrived at Mr Freebaums house on the sound of Gla where we were entertained the house is situated in a very romantic spot under an almost overhanging cliff close by the sea side here not above an English mile in breadth but on one side a small brook tumbles down from the hill in a pretty cascade in front is the Island of Jurah barren indeed but rising into two hills higher than any in that neighbourhood near his house is a very good air furnace at which he smelts the lead produced by his mines

6. The weather in the morning being tolerably fine I resolved not to lose that opportunity of going upon the ^{of Jurah} high hills on the Island of that name.

lying opposite & about 8 miles from the place where we were accordingly we set out carrying a barometer with us in order to measure the height of the hill about half way up the hill we met a covey of Ptarmigan & I was fortunate enough to shoot two they are clearly the same bird as the white Partridges of the Northern countries but differ from them in that they never come down to the low country but keep always upon the highest hills so at least the gentlemen who were with us universally asserted we found them in a place covered with large stones so thick that not the least vegetable was to be seen the country people went so far as to assert that they were found in no other places & that they verily believed the birds to feed upon nothing but stones as they had never found any other thing in their crops which is not difficult to account for as people cannot be supposed to arrive very early at the places they frequent & towards the middle of the day the food of the morning being digested leaves nothing in their maws

August
1772.

Jura

23

but the stones of which these birds use a large quantity

About 12 we arrived at the top of the Southermost of the hills & immediately set up our barometer & observed every ~~four~~ quarter of an hour the medium height we found about $27\frac{7}{10}$ ^{inch} the mist was now thick upon the hill & the thermometer about 56° . we observed that ~~at~~ the columns of mist which passed quick over as sometimes thicker & at others of a thinner substance altered the height of the mercury very fast the dense ones ~~lowering~~ the mercury & the thinner ones on the contrary raising it indeed it seldom remained many minutes of the same height these variations however were but small never arising to $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch in all

The hill itself does not raise high enough to produce alpine plants we found not one species of Saxifraga nor indeed any one plant that inhabits the regions near perpetual snow many of which are found upon Snowden Cader Idris & even the Van in Caermarthenshire the sides near the top & for $\frac{1}{3}$ down are frequently ~~covered~~ ^{for} with large tracts with vast stones of

all kinds of dimensions the sides & angles of which were perfectly sharp so that they must have been laid there since any great Power of water has acted so high by what operation of nature I cannot guess possibly by fire but no remaining signs of that Element which generally leaves conspicuous enough traces of its operations occurred to me the fog indeed being thick upon the hill prevented our seeing 100 yards before us in any direction so we might omit to observe things which may be very palpable to those who come after us

Having finished our Observations we did & then erected a heap of Stones about 7 feet high on which we erected an upright one as a token of the place we had chose we meant then to have proceeded to the middlemost of the peaks but having no one in Company who had been there & the mist being too thick to allow us at all to see the road we thought it more prudent to desist from the attempt accordingly we set out on our descent in the course of

August
1772.

Jura

25

which we again saw the Ptarmigan & when we got so near the foot of the hill as to be out of the mist a few M or fowl about 7 we arrived at Mr Frebairns when on company, the barometer which we had left with him with ours we found it had stood at about $30^{\circ} \frac{2}{10} \frac{34}{500}$ the difference between the two observations after the usual corrections gives about 2359 feet which I suppose to be near about the height of the mountain.

7. This morn the ship came round to us the weather being fine & clear & land got ashore the Equatorial in order to fix the Latitude of Freeport the place we were at which he found to be $55^{\circ} 52' 32''$ in the mean time I set the Draughtsman to work more to incuse them to drawing than from any thing curious which I had to propose. we then dined with Maj^r Donald Campbell from whom we had received many civilities & at night proceeded to the ship in order to go to sea in the morn
8. the wind coming so critically foul that we could not break loose the ship I resolv'd to take this

opportunity of visiting Oransay an Island in
 the neighbourhood where I had been told were
 some considerable remains of an ancient
 Monastery Accordingly we let out in the boat &
 tho it blew very fresh & rained arrived there in
 about 2 hours dripping wet as we were
 we immediately made towards the only good
 house in the Island the Master Mr Macneil
 was not at home but a relation of his Capt.
 Macdonnell received us immediately with all
 the marks of hospitality which tho not to be met
 with in England are yet so common in these
 unpolished countries every kind of refreshment
 was produced in a moment & every assistance
 to enable us with greater ease to examine
 & take drawings of such things as we might
 think worth our attention we did not indeed
 find much the church & building about
 it were all in a very ruinous state we made
 draughts however of every thing remarkable
 in one of the Chapels was a singular

August
1772.

Oransay

27.

instance of superstition it was the burying place of the Macduffies or M'Fees as they are called. in one corner of this was a wand about 18 feet long supported by a stone through which a hole had been made for that purpose this we were told was the flag staff of a M'fee who had been buried above 200 years on this the people here believe the fate of the M'fee family to depend they are to last sayd there as long as this staff but will be extinct as soon as it is taken away or destroyed we behaved to it with the utmost respect tho we could not help fancying that the Macpees had renewed it several times since the death of their great Predecessor.

9 at night we returned to the ship & the next morning the wind being fair took leave of the sounds of Fla famous for having been choise as an anchoring place by Theodor when he visited Scotland during the last war.

He anchored at the NW. mouth of the Sound in a place where it was not usual for ships to lie the inhabitants went up to him & told him

so he in return told them that he knew
 its conveniences far better than they did which
 in reality was true. He was in such a position
 that was he pursued by a superior force by taking
 the advantage of the tides which he was perfectly
 acquainted with he could run out either at one
 or the other passage & avoid his enemy.
 Whether or not his orders were to enquire
 if any remains of the spirit of rebellion was still
 to be found among these people he certainly took
 every means in his power to please them they now
 speak of him with the utmost respect among the
 instances of his lenity I will relate some

While he lay at anchor in the Sound
 there were several sail of West Indiamen in
 Lochindale a few leagues only from them instead of
 making them a prize he sent round to them to
 advise them to go & see for said he should any
 bad weather oblige me to come into Lochindale I
 shall be obliged to take them all

Some of the soldiers that he had on board
 having been landed for refreshment began with
 their bayonets to dig up the potatoes thinking

August
1772.

Gla

292

then fair plunders in an enemies country he
being this from the ship sent word ashore that
if they did not desist even from that small
mischief he would instantly fire upon them from
the ship

He had while he lay here furnished himself
with all kinds of refreshments which the people
willingly supplied him with to prevent his people
from plundering among other things he had met
a vessel loaded with meal intended for one of
our garrisons in the highlands for all these things
he was preparing to pay at the market price
when his officers remonstrated saying that it was
wrong to pay an enemy for what was fair plunder
he persisted & called a council of war in which
his opinion was overruled on this say the Glanders
he produced an order signed by the king of France
sign manual that no kind of damage should be
done to the Scotch in any shape or kind this done
he paid for every thing at the prizes set upon
them & to the meal vessel he gave as well as
the price of this meal the freight & profit which
he would have made had he continued his voyage

having heard much from all kinds of people of a whirlpool between the Islands of Jura & Scarba which they represented almost if not quite as remarkable as the famous Maelstrom of Norway I thought it incumbent upon me to see it tho the tides being at present very low gave me little hopes of seeing any thing very extraordinary accordingly I ordered the ship round to Scarba where we were told it might be seen with the greatest convenience & about 12 landed with provisions & a little tent this we pitched but having waited with impatience the whole tide saw nothing at all remarkable there was it is true a strong current & a few whirlpools made I believe by the meeting of two tides but not enough to have endangered the smallest wherry that ever swam

Mr Macneil the principal gentleman in the Island was polite enough to walk over a very rough road to the uncultivated place which (it being Sunday) we had purposely chose to avoid scandal he asked us home to his house which we readily accepted as it gave us an opportunity of asking questions from a man who living upon the spot must have a perfect knowledge of the Whirlpool

August
1772

Scarba

31.

it is called in the Galick Corry Vrehan & much feared by navigators in general who tell wonderfull stories of force & violence & of the ships that have at different times been destroyed sunk in by its violence only in passing by the mouth of it

Mr Macneal told us that indeed at spring tides & especially with a NW wind there was a very great rippling & dashing together of the waves yet he who had lived there many years never knew of more than one boat lost in it & that a small one carrying only two men he had known however of several that had been in it during the time of its raging, which tho supposed to have been in great danger had escaped

at night we went on board the wonders of Corry Vrehan being much sunk in the opinions of every one of us I can say no more of it however than just advise any traveler who may come after us to chuse a spring tide & NW wind when he shall go to see it or expect very little amusement

10. from hence I was desirous of proceeding to
of Columb Kill the only thing in this part of
the highlands that I knew of & wished to see I
therefore attempted to persuade the pilot to go
straight to it he refused & insisted on going
through the sound. I null this the tedious I
was obliged to submit to & accordingly weighed with
the first of the flood & proceeded towards them
before noon we passed the Slate Isles two
small rocks neither of them more than a
mile in circumference many ships are
however every year loaded from them a little
after noon we arrived at Lough Don where we
were to stay till morn for the tide

as I had no other occupation to attract
my attention & the shore was almost without
either houses or cultivation I employed the even
in a manner of fishing quite new to me
we had rods about ten feet long to which
were fastened hair lines a little longer than
the rods the hooks which were of the size
commonly used for trout were baited with
a small white feather when we fished we

August
1772

Sound of Mull

33.

rowd our boat very gently through the water
& immered the points of our rods about 3 feet
under the water behind her by this uncommon
method of fishing we caught a tolerable plenty
of Fish calld here Grey fish (*Gadus carbonarius* Lin.)
Calld on the Yorkshire Coast Coal fish. These were
a little larger than a herring & I found took
our feather bait supposing it to be young herrings
of which we saw innumerable shoals about 2
inches long

11. This morn while the ship waited for the tide I
went out with my gun & among the numbers
of Gulls which I killed as all our gentlemen think
them excellent meat was an Arctick Gull *Larus*
parasiticus Lin. the first I ever saw a bird I believe
scarce in this country as some of the country
gentlemen who were on board did not know it
with the tide of Flood we proceeded & soon came
in sight of Castle Daart upon Mull the last of
the line of forts intended in case of rebellion to
cut off the highlands from the lowlands a more
miserable remains of an ancient fort I never
saw it appeared scarce wind tight & water

light it looked picturesque however & had it ~~been~~
 the Garrison I was told consisted of sixteen private
 & an Ensign the greatest part of whom I saw lying
 upon a hillside just by their door sunning
 themselves

Mull was now on our left hand & Morven
 on our right the former shew'd but a barren
 appearance the latter look'd much more fertile
 here & there were pretty banks of wood particularly
 in the neighbourhood of a small ruinous castle
 call'd Artaurinis h. a most elegant one through
 which two pretty considerable brooks came
 foaming down to the sea

Morven the Land of Heroes, ^{once} the seat of
 the exploits of Fingal ~~The~~ mother of the
 romantick scenery of Ossian I could not even
 sail past it without a touch of Enthusiasm
 sweet affection of the mind which can gather
 pleasures from the Empty Elements & realise
 substantial pleasure which three fourths of
 mankind are ignorant of I lamented the busy
 bustle of the ship & had I dared to venture
 the censure of my companions would certainly

August
1772.

Morven

35.

have brought her to an anchor to have read ten pages of Opian under the shades of those woods would have been luxury above the reach of kings

We soon after passed by the mouth of a beautiful little inlet tho the tide was not half spent I ventured to propose a wish to go in there but the Conch pilot declared that it was a bar harbour into which we could not go but at high water

Evening came on & the tide became unfavourable we anchored as fate directed in as ugly a spot as we could have chose along the whole coast sufficiently so I think to have destroyed the Enthusiasm of even an Opian the Master of a pretty little house however came off to us & as we wished to see the burning of kelp an operation which was then going on along the coast offered to accompany us

The Shelpers were at work by the sea side they had got together many little heaps of sea weed piled up like small haystacks withered pretty much by the sun yet by no means thoroughly dry this material they continually heaped

upon a fire made in a frame of stones about 20 feet long 4 feet broad & three deep. Mr. Morison our host informed us that this crop of sea weed was regularly cut from the rocks on which it grows above low water mark once in three years & that it does not grow to perfection in a less time. The people are very careful to have fine & fair weather for this business for rain falling during the time that the weeds are exposed vastly lessens the produce of salts. The Skiln also said he should be built so that one of its longest sides fronts the wind which most generally blows as when the wind blows in that direction it burns much faster & more. Even when every thing said he succeeds well. The Skelp is a valuable part of our estates two men can burn above a ton in a day which brings in £4=10. or £5 in hard money.

During the course of this conversation the Skiln was ready for laying what they call a floor the people then ceased to heap on fresh sea weed & in a short time the Skiln was

august
1772

Morven

378

thoroughly ignited the bottom was then covered with red hot ashes above 18 inches deep this said our host would be mere ashes worth little did not the operation they are now going to perform render it a solid body & by that means marketable the men in the mean time took each a pole of about 8 feet long headed with an iron Crooked like a hough with this they briskly stirred the ashes to & fro till by degrees they came to a mass left vitrified & very much resembling soft dough this they beat & poked about with their poles for about half an hour then they let it settle it soon was covered with a hard crust almost resembling Lava which in another half hour was ready for another bed of ashes accordingly they began anew to burn the sea weed & we left them myself at least totally unable to account for the vitrification of the matter so suddenly being produced by merely stirring the mass about

12 Last night being very fine we moved in the night & towards morning the tide being spent

Came to an anchor on the Morven side opposite
 a small gentlemen's house ^{Drummen} ~~Drummen~~
 the Master of it Mr McLean having found out
 who we were very cordially asked us ashore we
 accepted his invitation & arrived at his house
 where we met an English gentleman Mr. Leach
 who no sooner saw us than he told us that
 about 9 leagues from us was an Island which
 he believed no one even in the highlands had seen
 on which were pillars like those of the Giant
 Causeway this was a great object to me who
 had wished to have seen the Causeway itself would
 time have allowed I therefore resolved to proceed
 directly especially as it was ^{just} directly in the
 way to y^e Columb Hill accordingly having
 put up two days provision & my little tent
 we put off in the boat about 7 o'clock for
 our intended voyage having ordered the ship
 to wait for us in Tobir more a very fine
 harbor on the Mull side

August
1772

Staffa

39

at 9 O'clock after a tedious passage having had not a breath of wind we arrived under the direction of Mr. McLean son & Mr. Leach it was too dark to see any thing so we carried our tent & baggage near the only house upon the Island & began to cook our suppers in order to be prepared for the earliest dawn to enjoy that which from the conversation of the Gentlemen we had now raised the highest expectations of

Our tent was small it weighed altogether only 27^{lb} we were 9 in number we might sleep in it but not without crowding it was therefore resolved that some might sleep among the children in the house & 4 volunteers with Dr Solander at their head undertook the business the house was smoky having no kind of vent for the smoke but the door this was just a trifling inconvenience Lice was the only fear 10 an enquiry was entered into the women apart the Gentlemen that no such vermin harboured there on the strength of that assurance our gentlemen

having Eat their suppers betook themselves to rest

13. the impatience which every body felt to see the wonders we had heard so largely described prevented our morning's rest every one was up & in motion before the break of day & with the first light arrived at the SW part of the island the sight of the most remarkable pillars where we no sooner arrived than we were struck with a scene of magnificence which exceeded our expectations the form as we thought upon the most sanguine foundations the whole of that End of the Island ~~was~~ supported by ranges of natural pillars the most of which were above 50 feet high standing in natural colonades according as the bays or points of land formed themselves: upon a firm basis of solid uniform rock Above these the stratum which reaches to the soil or surface of the Island varied in thickness as the Island itself ~~was~~ formed into hills or valleys each hill which hung over the Columns below forming an

August
1772

Staffa

41.

ample bediment some of ~~which~~^{these} were above
60 feet in thickness from the base to the point
found by the sloping of the hill on each side
almost into the shape of those used in architecture

Compared to this what are the Cathedrals or
the palaces built by man mere models or
playthings imitations as diminutive as ~~the~~^{this} works
of man will always be when compared to those of
nature where is now the boast of the architect
regularity the only part in which he fancied
himself to exceed his mistress nature is here
found in her possession & here it has been for
ages uncounted. is not this the school where the
art was originally studied & what had been added
to this by the whole grecian school a Capital to
ornament the Column ~~which~~^{of} nature had given them
of which they could erect only a model & ~~that~~
for that very capital they were obliged to a bush
of acanthus

how amply does nature repay those who study
her wonderfull works

with our minds full of such reflections we
proceeded along the shore treading upon another

Giants Causeway Every stone being regularly
 joined into a certain number of sides & angles
 till in a short time we arrived at the mouth of a
 cave the most magnificent I suppose that has
 ever been described by travelers its depth from
 the pitch of the arch to the bottom 250 feet its
 height at the entrance 117 = 6 at the bottom 70 feet
 the whole supported by regular pillars ranging
 on each side the bottom was water shoaling
 gradually from three fathoms to 9 feet its breadth
 at the pitch of the arch 53 = 7. at the farther end
 20 feet

the mind can hardly form an idea more
 magnificent than such a space supported on
 each side by ranges of columns & roofed by
 the bottoms of those which have been broke off
 in order to form it between the angles of which
 a yellow stalagmitick matter has exuded ^{twigs} which
 so define the angles precisely & at the same
 time vary the colour with a great deal of
 elegance & to render it still more agreeable the
 whole is lighted from without so that the
 farthest extremity is very plainly seen from

August
1772.

Staffa

43

without & the air within being agitated by the
flux & reflux of the tides is perfectly dry &
wholesome free intirely from the damp vapours
with which natural cavern in general abound

We asked the name of it. Buwa Eehn
said our guide the Cave of Fuirhn what is
Fuirhn said we Fuirhn Mac-Coul whom the
translator of Ossians works has called Fingal how
fortunate that in this cave we should meet
with the remembrance of that chief whose existence
as well as that of the whole Epic poem is almost
doubted in England

Enough for the beauties of Staffa I shall now
proceed to describe it & its productions more
Philosophically

The Little Island of Staffa lies on the West
Coast of Mull about 3 leagues N E from Jona or
St Columb Hill its greatest length is about an English
mile & its breadth about half a one on the west
side of the Island is a small bay where boats
generally land a little to the southward of which
the first appearance of pillars are to be observed
they are small & instead of being placed upright
lie down on their sides each forming a segment

of a circle from thence you pass a small Cave above which the pillars now grown a little larger are inclining in all directions in one place in part enter a small map of them very much resemble the ribs of a ship. From hence having passed the Cave which if it is not low water you must do in a boat you come to the first ranges of pillars which are still not above half as large as a little beyond over against this place is a small Island called in Erse Booshe-la separated from the main by a channel not many fathoms wide this whole island is composed of Pillars without any stratum above them they are still small but by much the neatest formed of any about the place the first division of the Island for at high water it is divided into two makes a kind of a cone the Pillars converging together towards the Centre on the other they are in general laid down flat & in the front next the main you see how beautifully they are packed together their ends coming out square with the Bank which they form all these have their transverse sections exact which is by no means the case with the larger ones

August
1772

Atafu

45

& in general they are smooth on all their surfaces
when on the other hand the large ones are crooked
in all directions I much question however if
any one in the whole Island is two feet in diameter

The main Island opposite Boosha la &
farther towards the NW is supported by ranges of
pillars pretty erect & tho not tall as they are
not uncovered to the base of large diameters at
their feet is an irregular pavement made by the
upper sides of such as have been broken off of which
reaches as far under water as the Eye can reach
here the forms of the Pillars are apparent there
are of three four five six & seven sides but the
numbers of five & six are by much the most
prevalent the largest I measured was of seven it
was 4.5 ^{ft} in diam. I shall give the measure-
ment of its sides & those of some other forms which
I met with

N^o 1. 4 sides diam. 1.5 ^{ft} in

Side 1: 1.5 ^{ft} in

2: 1.1

3: 1.6

4: 1.1

N^o 2. 5 sides diam. 2.10

1: 1.10

2: 2.10

3: 1.5

4: 1.7 1/2

5: 1.8

N^o 3. 6 sides diam. 3:5: N^o 4. 7 sides diam 4:5.

1: 0. 10.

1: 2. 10

2: 2. 2. (read 2)

2: 2. 4

3: 2. 2

3: 1. 10

4: 1. 11.

4: 2. 0

5: 2. 2.

5: 1. 1.

6: 2. 9

6: 1. 6.

7: 1. 3.

the surfaces of these large pillars in general is rough & uneven full of cracks in all directions the transverse figures in the upright ones are by no means regular but the perpendicular ones never fail to run in their true directions the surfaces upon which we walked, were often flat having neither concavity nor convexity the larger number however were concave tho some were very evidently convex in some places the interstices ^{within} between the perpendicular figures were filled up with a yellow spar in one place a vein passed in among the tops of pillars carrying ~~like~~ these small threads of spar there tho they were broken & cracked through & through in all directions yet their Perpendicular figures might easily be traced from whence it is easy to infer

August
1772

Staffa

47.

That whatever the accident might have been that
caused the dislocation it happened after the formation
of the pillars

From hence proceeding along shore you soon
arrive at Fingals Cave its dimensions tho I have
before given I shall here again repeat in the form
of a table

	ft	inch
Depth of the Cave from the rock without	371	6
from the pitch of the Arch	250	0
Breadth of it at the mouth	53	7
at the farther end	20	0
Height of the Arch at the mouth	107	6
at the end	70	0
Height of an outside pillar	39	6
of one at the NW. Corner	54	0
Depth of water at the mouth	18	0
at the bottom	9	0

the Cave runs into the rock in the direction of
NE by E by the Compass

Proceeding farther to the NW you meet with
the highest ranges of pillars the magnificent
appearance of which exceeds all description
here they are bare to their very basis &

the Stratum below them is also visible in a short time it rises many feet above the water & gives an opportunity of Examining its quality its surface rough & uneven has often large lumps of stone sticking in it as if half immersed itself when broken is composed of a thousand heterogeneous parts which together have very much the appearance of the surface of a lava & the more so as many of the lumps in it appear to be of the very same stone of which the Pillars are formed this whole Stratum lies in an inclined position dipping gradually down towards the S.E. as herabouts is the situation of the highest pillars I shall mention my measurements of them & the different Strata in this place premising that the measurements were made with a line held in the hand of a person who stood at the top of the Cliff & reaching to the bottom to the lower end of which was tied a white mark which was observed by one who staid below for the purpose when this mark was set off from the water the Person below notes it down & made a signal to him above who made then a mark in his rope when ever this mark

August.
1772

Staffa

49.

found a notable place the same signal was made,
& the name of the place noted down as before the line
being all hands up the distances between the marks
made upon it measured & noted down gave when compared
with the book kept below the distances required as
for instance in the Cave N^o. 1 in the book below was
called from the water to the foot of the first pillar
in the book above no 1. gave 36. feet 8 inches the
height of that ascent which was composed of Broken
Pillars

N^o. 1. Pillar at the West Corner of Fingals Cave

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. from the water to the foot of the Pillar. | 12. 10 |
| 2. height of the Pillar - - - - - | 37. 3. |
| 3. Stratum above the Pillar - - - - - | 66. 5. |

N^o. 2. Fingals Cave

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. From the water to the foot of the Pillar. | 36. 8. |
| 2. height of the pillar - - - - - | 39. 6. |
| 3. from the top of the pillar to the top of the Arch | 31. 4 |
| 4. thickness of the Stratum above - - - | 34. 4 |

by adding together the three first measurements we
get the height of the Arch from the water 107. 6

N^o 3. Corner Pillar to the westward of Fingals Cave
 Stratum below the pillar of Lava like matter. H. 0
 Height of Pillar 54.0
 Stratum above the Pillar 61.6.

N^o 4 another pillar to the westward
 Stratum below the Pillar 17.1.
 Height of the Pillar 50.0.
 Stratum above 51.1.

N^o 5 another pillar farther to the westward

Stratum below the Pillar 19.8.
 Height of Pillar 55.1.
 Stratum above 54.7.

the Stratum above the pillars which is here mentioned
 is uniformly the same consisting of numberless
 small pillars bending & inclining in all directions
 sometimes so irregularly that the stones can only be
 said to have an inclination to form into that shape
 in that more regular but never breaking into or
 disturbing the stratum of large pillars whose tops
 every where keep a uniform & regular line

August
1772

Staffa.

542

Proceeding ^{now} along shore round the North end of the Island you arrive at Oua na Scarve or the Cormorants Cove. Here the stratum under the Pillars is lifted up very high the Pillars above it are considerably less than those at the ~~west~~ end of the Island but still very considerable. Beyond is a bay which cuts deep into the Island rendering it in that place not more than a quarter of a mile over on the sides of this bay especially beyond a little valley which almost cuts the Island into two are two stages of Pillars but small however having a stratum between them exactly the same as that above them formed of innumerable little pillars shaken out of their places & leaning in all directions. Having passed this bay the pillars still cease the rock is of a dark brown stone & no signs of regularity occur till you have passed round the SE end of the Island a space almost as large as that occupied by the Pillars which you meet again on the West side beginning to form themselves irregularly as if the stratum had an inclination to that form & soon arrive at the Bending pillars

where I began

The Stone of which the Pillars is formed is a coarse kind of Basalt very much resembling that of the Giants Causeway in Ireland the none of them are near so neat as the specimens of the latter which I have seen at the British Museum owing chiefly to the Colour which in ours is a dirty brown in the Irish a fine black indeed the whole production seems very much to resemble the Giants Causeway with which I should willingly compare it had I any account of the former before me

About 4 O'Clock our drawings & measurements of the Pillars were finished & having resolved to proceed to y Columbk Skill that night we hasted to the tent in order to get our dinner. The Gentlemen who slept in the house last night had during the morning become sensible that they were attended by some Quakers whose Company they did not much approve they therefore complained to the warden of the house with some peevishness the man who overheard answered in Irish with a great deal of long avoid like indeed if they leave any like

August
1772.

Staffa

53

they certainly brought them here for I am sure
there were none upon the Island when they came
pleased at his presence of mind we took leave having
satisfied him for the Potatoes fish & milk which
notwithstanding his poverty he has supplied us
with during our stay with the utmost hospitality
& which with the wild Pigeons & eagles we had
supplied us with the greatest part of our diet

at 5 we embarked & before 8 arrived at Ina
or of Colund Hill famous for its religious foundation
supposed to be the source from whence Christianity has
flowed over the Island of Great Britain

we were received here by a number of people
who told us that they they had heard of our coming &
proffered us every convenience the town could afford
but we soon found the difference between these & the
simple people we had had to do with before few
strangers as these people had seen those few had
corrupted the hospitality of their country one of
the first questions asked us after we had agreed to
accept their offers was how much we would give
a question which had not been put to us since we
came into the highlands till this time

as it is a much easier matter to deal with people for a favour before it is received than after we rejoiced that they had not arrived at the next step of civilization that of Bestowing and after the receipt requiring an enormous recompence our bargain was soon made we were furnished with an empty house plenty of clean straw & sour Curds & cream & a good Fire which we could well have dispensed with as money could not purchase a chimney to let out the smoke we therefore put it out & having cal our cowboys retired to rest

14. As we were up very early this morn the rain which fell in plenty would not allow us to pursue our enquiries it was matter of rejoicing however that yesterday had been fine about five it grew more moderate & we proceeded to the ruins of a manney which stood near our lodgings there was little worth observing every thing being in an absolute state of desolation the very chapel turned into a cow house in which no one monument was to be seen but one which had lately been dug by Mr. Pennant from under above 3 feet of

August
1772

St Columb Kil

55.

Car dung ^{on this} ~~which~~ was inscribed the name of a priorep
on one end of the stone was the figure of the lady
on the other that of the virgin & child the virgin having
on her head an episcopal mitre

from hence we proceeded to the great
church which like the other is an absolute ruin
inhabited however by Cornish Choughs Rookstone
crows & Jackdaws it is built in the form of
a Croft pretty large - & is on every side surrounded
by chapels &c. both adjoining to & detached from
it the Church yard is totally overgrown with
the largest plants of Petesites I have seen which
renders it impossible to search after inscriptions
in the summer time there is however a handsome
Croft dedicated to St Martin & a broken one to St
John.

Our guide who boasted that he was descended
both by Father & Mother from those who came over
with St Columba carried us under the ample shade
of the Petesites stopping us every here & there to
inform us of the places where Kings & nobles
had been interred here said he is a King of France
here one of Sweeden here 4 of England here

8 of Norway & here 40 of Scotland. ^{the truth of} For all these things however we were obliged to confide in his knowledge derived as he told us from his grandmother as neither stone nor inscription gave us the least light

Powerful Columba to have kings so much revere his foundation as to bury in the open ground while saints & abbots only enjoyed the cover of the church

in a short time we arrived at the Chapel of Oran a fellow Saint or as our guide told us a brother of Columba who to forward the great work undertook in obedience to a vision of Columba to be buried alive in this place & was accordingly interred the next day he was dug up & found alive no sooner was he uncovered than he began to blasphemize crying out You are all deceived hell is a trifle & the Devil a mere illusion invented to deceive you Columba hearing this with great presence of mind cry'd out Earth upon the head of Oran he was instantly obey'd & poor Oran buried again never more to arise till the last trumpet shall awake him

August
1772.

St Columbk Kil

57.

this story is told in almost the same words
in Macpherson's dissertation on the origin &c of the
Caledonians p. 375. but as the tradition is singular &
I had it from the man's own mouth I could not
avoid repeating it

In orans Chapel it was easy to observe
that tho in the Early times things buried in
the churchyard laterally Laymen of less dignity
got places in the church here were knights
in abundance but none very old on the North
side under an arch above the pitch of which
is the remains of a Crucifix a singular
inscription may be seen upon a stone exactly
resembling those laid over the dead called here
lay stones we read it thus

Hic est crux Lacclenni meic Fingone
Et ejus filii Johannis Abbatis de Hy
facta anno Domini MCCCCLXXXIX

Possibly the Father was interred here tho the stone
does not declare it as for John the abbot he lies
under a pompous tomb of black marble in the
Church itself

in passing through the churchyard we
were very frequently shewn the burying place

of Particular families as M'heals M'Doherty
 &c. who we were told bury there to this day

among the superstitions existing yet which
 seem to derive their origin from the most ancient
 times we observed two singular ones

in the way from Orans chapel to the great
 church were 6 stones formed conically as if
 intended to beat or bruise corn or any thing which
 might be laid under them there rested on a
 flat plate of stone our guide desired us to turn
 each of them round when every one of us had
 separately fulfilled his directions he told us that
 Columba had placed those stones there & ordered
 that every stranger who came should turn them
 once round & at the same time predicted that
 whenever the stone on which they stood was worn
 through by this operation the world would beat
 an end at present the stone is a good deal
 hollowed & one end quite worn through but some
 wise man willing to give the world a reprieve
 has moved the stones quite over to the other by
 which measure the age of the world is likely

August
1772.

of Columb Hill

59.

to be prolonged 1500 or 2000 more than ever Columbus intended. the other is the rubbing stone as it is called; a stone like a tomb stone a little hollowed out which lies near the west door of the great Church this is one of 4 one of which is said to be placed at each end of the Island the use of them is that any mariner wanting a particular wind shall come here & clean the stone which has the wind he wants in its power by which means he will certainly obtain it - our stone had the power over the north wind & had been palpably cleaned a very small time before we saw it as that wind however did not suit us we covered it up hastily with the dirt which had probably been more previously taken off

Having thus attempted to invalidate the power of the north wind & seen all that our guide could shew us we proceeded towards our boat in the way we met many wild Pigeons & shot some the rocks of which the Island is composed we saw also they are of granate red & ^{black} ~~white~~ & seem to have been the chief material in the buildings

by 12 we set sail intending in our voyage home to have visited Carnougha Bladda two Islands. Lying near Staffa whose appearance promised a similar construction of rocks but the wind not coming fair prevented us we passed however pretty near them but could not with our glasses perceive any pillars on the sides next us

at 9 we arrived at the ship having had a very bad passage for want of wind we found her lying in Tobir more a prodigious fine harbour on the mul side capable of containing in safety a large Fleet

15. our Friend Mr. Millean having offered to shew us sport in hunting Roebucks called here. As if we would stay we set out with him this morn to a small Island of his called Oransay situate in the mouth of Loch Sunart as the Deer were to be drove by hand & horn in order to be forced by papers where we were to be stationed we took a crowd of all kind of knives French Horns Chinese Gong &c &c. so we literally made the wood ring but without success some Deer indeed were seen

August
1772.

Account of Islands

61.

but not one shot so at night we returned supped
with our polite Landlord & afterwards returning
on board resolved for sea immediately as we now
had nothing to see between this place & St. Kilda
at least that we knew of

as some things which I observed among
these Islands relative to the people as well as
other things were omitted in their proper places I
shall take this opportunity of saying a little that
they may not be forgot

The Soil of the Islands in general is very
rough & craggy many of them are scarcely worth
improvement except in the valleys which are
very small The is by far the best the whole being
as I before mentioned situate upon a bed of marl
Mr. Campbells estate there is certainly most properly
the whole Island except a few Acres belongs to him
he has within himself a good & safe harbour &
several anchoring places trade might flourish
as several ships touch there even monthly
his mines are in a flourishing condition & promise
much better than at present what might not
a man make who could set down to improve
such an Island

which literally wants nothing but fencing to make it of ten times its present value

A singular circumstance occurs in the mines of that country which I do not remember to have met with any where else but I am told that it exists over the greatest part of the north of Scotland among the regular strata every now & then one intervenes exactly standing upon its edge these are of that hard kind of stone with which the streets of London are now paved called here Whynne these strata proceed through a whole country in a S & N direction cutting through every species of stone which lies in their road one of them of 9 feet thick passes through Mr. Freebairns Lead mine cutting the vein in two which is found again beyond it exactly as before they are in general from 6 feet to 6 yards in breadth & from their extraordinary hardness often appear aboveground in the form of a wall especially where they break into the sea this has caused the people to call them Whynne dykes

August
1772

Account of the Islands

63.

very few of the Islanders make any winter provision for their cattle or sheep these animals have in these Islands a resource which hunger would I should think scarcely drive cows to make use of Sea weed of different kinds which they eat plentifully & grow fat as I have been assured *Arundo arvensis* or Sea reed grass which grows upon the land hills near the shore is a favourite food of their cattle in winter & they reckon the lands that produce it of great value for wintering their black cattle

Black cattle & sheep are the chief produce from which they draw their returns Corn they grow not sufficient for their own consumption they give as a reason for it that their harvests are generally wet the time one I take to be the want of Fences which totally prevents their growing winter Corn

the better sort of People which we met with live much in the style of Farmers of 100 or more pounds a year rent their houses are hardly

so good nor have they such a variety to offer in general they are so few having any more than Cresses of 19 years in general paying not a tenth part of the real or 100th of the improvable value

they received us every where with hospitality we were so much aware of it that we did not bring a letter of recommendation nor had we ever occasion for one having more than once walked up to a strange house with as much freedom as we would do to a public house in England and met in it as cordial a reception as if a letter was to have been brought in

Notwithstanding this we found it very difficult to procure any thing at all out of their way which we might want they willingly gave whatever they had but did not wish to put themselves or their people out of their way to procure any thing for instance we never could or did get specimens of the fish of the country

in general you meet with a number of people of one name in the instances there are

August
1772.

Account of the Islands

65

very few of any other name than Campbell in this
Case it is usual in speaking to any one not to
call him Mr. Campbell but to name only his place
as Laggan, Bannore, Killarn &c.

in few houses is bread to be met with not
one in a hundred instead of it the people eat dry
Pot cakes like those used in Wales or thin Barley
Cakes like pancakes which latter I confess I myself
prefer'd they brew no ale but use spirit instead
of it every man of any condition has in his house
a still with which he distils Malt spirits chiefly
from barley but sometimes from oats this being all
done with a turf fire acquires a strong Gout
palatable enough to a Highlander but odious to any
other palate my usual Drink was milk which
in this Country is very excellent better I think far
than that of the Guernsey cattle themselves drink
a good deal of it

the inferior people live but very poorly their
Huts are poor to Admiration I have seen few
Indians live in so uncomfortable dwellings nor
could I have thought that any thing but flies

Account of the Islands

could induce men to live in houses without chimneys which many houses are without chimneys indeed properly speaking are a rare commodity in general the remedy they apply to smoke is no more than a hole in the top of their roofs

Among all their peverties they seem however contented they have still a Clannish attachment to their superiors & if they or any one who they look upon as above them undertakes to desert they obey with much more implicit obedience than Englishmen will do shewing at the same time a decent respect which the rather humble does not produce any false shame every man answers with an ease & freedom which an English man has little Idea of ^{whether} this I believe proceeds from nature or Education It is difficult to say but I firmly believe that it is the basis of that superiority which the Scotch in general enjoy over our nation

Education is here paid the strictest attention

August
1772.

account of the Islands

67.

to even where a publick hardly exists a man of an income of fifty pounds a year who did not keep a private tutor in the house for his children would be thought very ill of to this again they owe a great deal as Education under the eye of a parent must always excell that which can be bought of a master who feels no affection for the child he instructs.

I should wish to be able to say a little about the Language of this country, but profess myself utterly unable; all I could learn is, that it is called by them Galeick: the name Orse, by which it is commonly known; they do not allow to have any signification in it. it is precisely the same as the Irish, & radically no doubt the same as the Welsh: but now differing as a dialect so far, that the languages could not be mutually understood without some study; tho a little would probably suffice.

16. Having spent a great deal more time in these Islands than we originally intended & being yet desirous of seeing St Kilda we resolved to lose no time so the weather being moderate got up our anchors

Among the Islands.

& put to sea very early in the morn. at night we had many Islands in sight Egg, Anna, Rum, Fire ey, Col, Skie &c &c. about sunset saw the parts of Jura which by the draughts appeared to be 24 Lg. distant they were 8° above the Horizon or land who worked the distance by a very ingenious proposition of his own founded on knowing the height of that which we had measured made the distance 54 sea miles who was right I do not venture to determine

17. Wind west Sailing between Skie & the outer Islands with a good deal of sea Saw upon the water a very large shark probably the Basking shark of Pennant I saw it however so ill that I can found no opinion in the world upon my Experience

18. We were now off the But of Lewis the question to be determined was whether or no we should beat for St Kilda it was determined in the negative the weather being dirty a great swell & foul wind so we turned our heads towards Ireland in a short

August to Iceland.
1772.

69

time sea sickness reigned among us as much as ever those who had been the most at sea were hardly, excepted in short the motion of our small vessel was so quick & jerking that the experience we had got in larger ships seemed of little service to us

19. dirty rough weather every body sick

20. Moderate & soon after calm not very agreeable as all were now impatient to arrive at our next land in order to take some advantage however the boat was hoisted out the many gulls & other birds had been seen in the morning few now appeared; the least Auk (*Alca pinastri*) was shot it seemed to be a young bird & varied from Linnaeus's & Pennant's description a little chiefly in having no white bar across the wings. three individuals of (*Phylloporus veella*) called by our seamen by the wind sailors or Saltee men were taken very large I suppose them to have been driven from their proper station which are about the tropicks by winds as I never remember to have heard or read of their having before been seen to the northward of the

Mediterranean & our Latitude was now $59^{\circ}44'$

21. Got an Easterly wind which put every one into spirits. one Gulls still were seen which is not wonderfull as Ferro was distant by account only 30 leagues: many Shearwaters / *Procellaria puffinus* & *flecialis* / some Terns
22. Wind fair but so strong that sickness again got footing among us Birds exactly as yesterday
23. Weather Birds &c. as yesterday I never saw Gulls or Terns in the South Sea follow a ship so far or rather never saw them so far from the land as we have been possibly the shoals of herrings &c. with which these seas abound teach them longer flights than their southern congeners have any occasion for. at night an alarm of land was given which proved false
24. Got the wind at N. to our no small discontent many birds Shearwaters Gulls & Terns. one of the Gulls came on board & settled on the deck a water wagtail who had attended the ship for two days became so tired that he settled upon

August
1772

to Iceland

71.

the deck & ran about in search of food among the people. in the Evening several flights of large dark brown birds passed the ship flying in ranks as ducks & generally do in every other particular they resembled Shags

25. Our circumstances much as yesterday till afternoon when land was seen the Thermometer stood at 44. a degree which felt rather colder than we should have chose

26 the wind still blowing exactly off the land in the morn we were about three leagues from the Westernmost of the Quer-fugl-Skir or Penguin Rocks called by the Translator of Horrebaw vulture rocks by some strange mistake. we saw three the outermost 6 or 7 leagues from the land appears most remarkable being a square column standing by itself in the water about as high as a ships main mast in appearance at this distance

in the Evening a large white cloud which had been seen all day was shewn to us as something remarkable we immediately knew it to be the snowy top of some high mountain the uncovered part of which was still by its distance depreed

below our horizon this our charts shew plainly to be the Western Jökull the distant 25 Leagues at least.

27. Wind blowing directly off the Land we stood on toward the Snowy mountain weather cold & raw Therm. 42

28. This morn we were very near the Land so that we plainly saw the shore which was flat & had many houses scattered near the Beach round each of them for a small space the ground look'd green & pleasant but every where else exceedingly black & barren behind many hills rose of a middling height consisting chiefly of Long ridges

Many boats were fishing all round us, we doubted not that on shewing our colours some would come on board but notwithstanding that & all the signals we could make they seem'd rather to avoid us this oblig'd us to hoist out a boat in order to speak to some of them which they no sooner saw than they began to row away with all their strength our boat pursued & soon

August
1772

Off the Coast of Iceland

73.

Overtook them they were three who all seemed to be much afraid but were very civil & followed our boat to the ship

Their dress attracted our attention each had on a garment of a kind of Parchment serving for both boots & breeches & a Jacket of Sheep skin these however were only coverings over their proper dress & they took them off before they would come up into the ship notwithstanding which when they came in they smelt so fishy & rank that it was disagreeable to come near them & were (particularly one of them) Lousy to admiration they trembled very visibly nor did a large glass of Brandy which each of them drank quite remove their apprehensions. Dr. Solander who had been in Norwaege found that the Danish spoke there was so like their language that he could readily converse with them he brought them down into the Cabin where having eat plentifully & drank in proportion their fears began partly to subside they answered our questions & proposed several to us among which

after having thoroughly understood that we were from England ^{there was} whether or no we were Christians our answering this in the affirmative seemed to give them much satisfaction & so much confidence that one of them agreed to stay with us voluntarily as our Pilot to conduct us to Hafnrefjord the harbor where we intended to lie upon condition however that we would send many presents to his wife for whose terrors upon his account he alone seemed to be anxious.

this being settled & the presents delivered consisting of a silk handkerchief & some ribbands his companions took leave not without tears & left him to our mercy we stood on according to his directions & went to windward very fast at night fall we saw many large flocks of Solan geese & other birds.

29. by 8 this morn we were brought to an anchor about 3 miles to the southward of Bepestes the residence of the Stipsamtman of Governor in a place quite destitute of shelter where

august
1772.

off Bepested

75

we were told we were to bye till the Stthsunman
should give leave for us to be brought into a
safer place & Solander went in the boat to
wait upon him & carried with him our passport
about 12 he returned having met with a most polite
reception & assurances that we should have every
assistance that was in his power to give. during his
absence a multitude of Icelanders came on board none
of whom were so stinking & filthy as those we saw
yesterday in general they were clean & tidy well
looked people of them we bought muscles & fishing
over the side caught great plenty of fine flounders

As soon as the Dr returned the Pilot of the
place who had been with him having now got his
orders proceeded with us to the Harbour & by dinner
time we were at an anchor in the Birthe where
we were to stay while upon the Island it is called
Hafnecirk it is situated in the SW corner of the Island
at the bottom of a Bay called Fassa Fiordur to all appearance
an indifferent harbour as it is open to the NW wind but
all the people concurred in saying that that wind never
prebails here

the instant we had dined we landed eager to see

the country & resolved to make our first excursion a visit to the Sticksampman who lived about 3 miles from where we lay

by 4 we landed upon a country rougher & more ragged than imagination can easily conceive the rocks which were excessively hard rose up into peaks 8 or 10 yards perpendicular & sank again into small vallies or rather holes of a like depth near the sea & here a tolerable proportion of sweet but short grass was to be found but when we had advanced a quarter of a mile into the country nothing was to be seen but Dryas & a few mountain plants thinly scattered among the stones

this singular appearance of the Rocks so different from any what any of us had before seen was evidently occasioned by the operations of fire the hardness of the stone its irregularity & above all the many holes formed in it by its unequal hardening after its fusion evidently proved it & we rejoiced in our situation fortunately chose in a place where we might have an opportunity of examining carefully one effect at least of a volcano

August.
1772.

Hafnefjord

77.

Our guide tho a sensible man on being asked how this part of the Island became so burnt answered that he had heard that when the Norwegians first came to settle Iceland they found it preoccupied by certain Irishmen whom it was impossible to dislodge by any other means than by burning the whole surface of this part of the Island which was accordingly done absurd as this story was it additionally proof that this singular disposition of Rocks was the effect of fire as such we received it with pleasure

in our way we met the Sysselman an officer one of whom presides over each division or district whose power is similar to but rather greater than that of an English Justice of the Peace he saluted us & said he was heartily glad to find that we were peaceable people

at last we arrived at the Stipsamtman who received us with all possible politeness with him was the amtman or Deputy governor ~~with whom~~ with the Stipsamtman in shewing us every mark of civility there was no house they told us where we could nobly live but that in which the Danish

merchants resided during their stay that was locked up but could be opened by the concurrence of the Sybelsman with those which they did not doubt so that on Monday morn we might take possession

in the mean time as the people here are very much inclined to the strictest principles of religion he advised us not to take any violent steps. Settling ourselves in the morning which was Sunday but to wait with patience till Monday when we should have the doors of the merchants house opened to us.

Every thing was now settled amicably in the highest degree so we ventured to ask questions about the opinion of the People concerning us to this the Ladies answered very freely that they had been much alarmed at first they thought that we were come with a hostile intention being well acquainted with the disputes now in agitation between Denmark & England they thought that we were the Prebudes of an English fleet sent to take possession of the Island that our being so well mennd had given a great sanction to that opinion. Some indeed said they were of opinion that we were come in search

of some people who might have fled from Denmark in these troublesome times were supposed to have concealed themselves in Iceland.

These scruples being laid we began to ask concerning the state of the Island we were sorry to hear that no volcanoes were now burning but proportionally glad to hear that we might examine the effects of former ones in almost every corner of the place which was destined for our residence after this we took leave of the pilot who had attended us here a sensible man whom we all liked was ordered to attend us during our stay.

30. It being Sunday we resolved to go to church in order to give the people a good impression in favour of us strangers so we went all dressed in our best apparel.

The church was small but well filled candles were lighted upon the altar & great deal of time was spent in singing the whole congregation joining in concert most harmoniously the bells were rung in the middle there being no steeple during the time of the Clergyman (who was a dean) praying at the altar he dressed himself in an embroidered drep exactly like the vestments of the Catholics he often sung by

himself which as he happened to have no voice & not the least idea of music excited most ridiculous ideas in us bystanders we behaved with all modesty & decency & during the whole day not the least sign of either work or amusement was seen among our people which as there were above 30 just landed on a new country was rather extraordinary

after church we went to the stiftamtman ~~which~~ according to yesterday's invitation he entertained us gently after the Danish manner after dinner he walked us through his grounds & shewed us his garden which was partly sunk under ground & partly surrounded by immensely high walls of sods & stone here grew Cabbage of many kinds Turnips & several other sorts of garden stuff in perfection besides this he had a kind of conservatory made with deals which according to the weather were lifted off or laid on as a shelter its uppermost part however was only Cabbage &c. a little better than the garden could give below his house was his farm of about an acre of land in which

Augst
1772.

Hafnefjord

31.

~~were~~ wheat Rye & Barley in all appearance
growing very well. He told us that he did not
here for a crop of ripe corn for that either winter
or frost always destroyed it about the time of
its coming to perfection

31. as I had heard last night that the Sysselman made
some little difficulties about opening the Houses I had little
expectation of getting possession today so took my fishing
rod & went to a place near the ship where a small
brook ran into the bay & I had seen many Trouts I
soon caught a large Dish & upon leaving off was
agreeably surprized by the Sysselman who came down
in order to give us possession of the Houses which
he did with some ceremony. The furniture the
value worth twenty shillings we took an accurate
schedule of & giving him a copy took possession
of the Houses we had now 4 room in three houses
a dining room in which some of us slept a drawing
room proper in which the Draughtsmen drew & slept
a kitchen & a Loft where the Servants lived the rest
of the Houses were lodgements of goods now full
which were sealed up with much ceremony but little

was

thus much for the day, at night we went on board well satisfied with its transactions.

1. The most of this day was employed in getting our furniture & bedding on shore we received a handsome present of fish from the amptman's lady as we were very particularly acquainted we found that the Stifs amptman had given very handsome orders in our favour we were to be supplied with every thing at the company's prices. in the evening we bought us keep for one Rixdollar or 4/6. also some turf for our cooking which was but indifferent after this we went out to botanise a little in order to find what our future prospect was to be.
2. Slept ashore last night our lodgings ~~where~~ were not much less crowded than those on board but the convenience of not being obliged to spend time in passing to & from the ship made them very usefull many people came in the morning bringing milk butter & berries of *Empetrum nigrum* & *vaccinium uliginosum* all which we bought & to encourage trades gave every one who came a small present 2 yards of ribbon for a little tobacco.

Sept^r
1772

Hafniefjord

83

to do them justice no people could be more civil than they were or more thankful for the small presents they received

3. Hauled the seine & caught above 50 prodigious fine Grouse at the mouth of the River in the Salt water together with 8 Solander Botanizing we found but few plants from the lateness of the season many no doubt were gone out of Blossom in general those that we found were such as grow upon high Lands in England as may be seen from the List in the appendix
Dr. Jinn whose medical abilities had been discovered the very first day of his arrival, had a great Levy he dispensed many & various medicines & after he had done treated the whole of his patients with an Electrical shock which seemed much to surprise them but did not produce any of those humorous effects which all of us expected on receiving the shock Every one looked as a fool who had received an unexpected slap on the face nothing lively appeared no good prognostick of bright parts in our new friends

4. The sein hauled today in the same place as yesterday produced no fish we botanized again but scarce caught found a plant which we had not seen yesterday in the Evening we received vis its form

the ship's carpenter, amputee, & typewriter, all of whom came to ask if our ~~advice~~ ^{advice} were ~~quite~~ ^{quite} convenient & ourselves quite satisfied to both the questions we had the greatest reason to answer in the affirmative.

5. Dr. Trail & myself wandering today beyond a place called in the Chart *Whaleire* fell accidentally upon an old stream of Lava which seemed to be of immense extent as it occupied the whole country as far as the eye could reach filling every valley in its course that occurred either on one side or the other. From its edges about half a mile towards its center the whole was composed of small hillocks the surface of which were pretty smooth in general but wrinkled exactly as metal after fusion when the scoria began to harden upon it these wrinkles being thrown into a thousand various appearances I suppose as the wind or other cause had affected the melted substance within this was a scene more easily to be conceived than described the stream of the Lava had here been strong & by breaking continually flakes of its surface as soon as it became hard & carrying them along often upon their edges had accumulated upon its

Sept^r
1772.

Hafnefjord

85.

surface. Hillocks composed chiefly of Plates of Stone often of large dimensions standing upon their Edges intolerable to walk upon & rougher to the Eye than any thing I have seen before. This lasted near 2 miles beyond was a flat country covered with smooth lava such as before described as far as the Eye could reach probably as far as the Edges of the next mountains about 10 miles off below was the sea into which this immense mass of fire had discharged itself.

on our return home raving over the rough tract of country we on which our houses were situated the analogy between the two completely convinced us that it also was a bed of lava but of a much older date than that we had seen it seemed probable also that it had been torn to pieces by earthquakes attending maybe that later eruption.

on enquiring among the most sensible of the Icelanders they gave us the following account
" our traditions inform us that soon after the coming
" of the Norwegians to this Island all the south west
" part of it was on fire this place particularly & all
" Gullbringe dyre before that time we are told the

"Ger fygla skín Rocks which lay off Reiknæs
 "were joined with the continent but then the
 "intermediate land fell in so deep that ships
 "may safely pass between them those rocks
 "which stand out of the water perpendicular higher than
 "any ships mast are we know composed of the
 "very same material as these runs of lava which
 "we here call Frauns & that these runs of lava
 "is clear from comparing them with such as have
 "happened in our times the two you have seen are the nearest
 "to this place but all over the country we speak of
 "every valley is filled up with the same material
 "for an extent of Country perhaps 20 Danish 120 English
 "miles in length. The source of these streams of fire
 "we cannot with certainty ascertain but suppose it to
 "be in a hill called Hellers Heide a hill of no great height
 "distant from Reiknæs about 100 miles the time of this
 "Eruption must have been in the 10th or 11th Century but
 "it is not mentioned in our old Histories we are not
 "certain about it

How far this legendary story may be true I
 will not venture to say as to the whole having been
 done at one eruption I confess I doubt but that

Sept^r
1772

Hafnefjard

87

fact of that whole tract of country being overflowed as it were with Lasa is undoubted & I have learned it from the concurrent testimony of many who are well acquainted with the country. I incline however to believe that this Lasa owes its origin to many different eruptions & possibly still a greater number of Craters all of these must have been however in situations not very elevated as there is no high hill in the whole neighbourhood

6. This day, being Sunday of course we obtained from business of all kinds the Stepsamptman & Amptman with their families came to visit us & dine the Gentlemen wore Danish Dresses but the Ladies all Icelandic the Chief singularity of which consists in the ornament of the head which is a Cone of white Cloth about 18 inches high & bending a little forward round the bottom of which a silk handkerchief is tied which completely covers all their hair for the rest it consisted of divers Jackets & petticoats differing indeed from ours but not very strikingly except in the ornaments which were of silver & gold & Gillacnee & were worth from 50 to 80 pounds a

each dress they consisted of chains round the neck from one of which hung a medal plates of fillagree on the breasts small bobs in rows below the sleeves bopes on the apron strings & a girdle which was generally of Gold upon the whole the dress the certainly not very pleasing to an European eye had some merit only that the hair being tied gave a nakedness to their faces very unbecoming.

they seemed to admire our dinner which being served up in courses appeared very different from any Danish entertainment that they had seen the variety of wines also surprised them but most of all the French horns which played to them at their desire they having explained to us that music was a laudable occupation even on a Sunday. they staid with us till it was dark & then mounting their little horses both men & women galloped away over the rough beds of sand along their narrow paths with a nimbleness & fearlessness to us quite astonishing for as English horses could not we were confident have stood 3 steps upon such road English men would certainly have been much alarmed to have been hurried over it with such velocity.

Appendix

Copy of the Passport

given by the Danish Ambassador.

Passport

Donné par le Baron Dieck de Furstenstein,
L'Envoyé Extr. de la Majesté Danoise à la Cour
Britannique à une Association de Savants
qui vont faire un tour aux Isles d'Islande
et de Feride, pour y faire des Observations

Astronomiques, Botaniques & autres

relatives à L'Histoire naturelle.

Le 2 Juillet 1772.

Guilhelmus Christophorus Diede, Sauri Rom:
 Imperii liber Baro in Fürstenstein, Ordinis
 Dannebrojii Eques auratus, unus & subinularius
 primi Ordinis REGIS DANICÆ & NORWÆ-
 GICÆ, & jam dictæ Sacratissimæ Majestatis
 nunc temporis ad Aulam Britannicam Ab-
 legatus Extraordinarius, Omnibus & Singulis,
 hæc meas Litteras inspecturis notum
 testatumque facio, me, vi. Deligatæ mihi
 in hac Aula Ministerii, clarissimos viros,
 Josephum Banks, Armigerum Anglum,
 et in reverby Dominum & Danielem So-
 landrum, Suecum, Med. ut et Legum Doc-
 torem novissima versus Polum Antarcticum
 Navigatione jam ubique, præsertim in Re-
 publica litteraria, celebratissimos, nunc ^{autem} et
 tiam versus Artium vela facere, & inter
 alia littora, Islandia, montis Hæcla con-
 spiciendi gratia, ut et Ferroensium Insularum,
 visitare meditantes, salvo conductu & com-
 mendatione meis munisse. Proinde ab
 omnibus et Singulis, cujuscunque Gentis,
 præsertim Danicæ, Classium, Navium,

Portuum & Portualiorum Praefectis, Ditionum
 & Oppidorum Magistratibus, nec non reverendis
 ecclesiasticis munere fungentibus, ea comitate
 qua eorum quemque, pro status & conditionis
 ratione, adire par est, id rogo ut ipsis, & por-
 ro eorum, post hac nominationem enumerandi
 novis novi itineris sociis, cum duodecim
 omnium horum itinerantium Famulis et
 cum sarcinis, non solum terra marique, tu-
 tum iter, moram, Transitum, Peditumque
 concedant, sed et eos omni favore, et ubi
 opus fuerit, auxilio, quam amississime pro-
 sequantur. Paribus Humanitatis et amicitiae
 officii meo vivissimè vis præsto fore, qui
 ab eisdem praefectis et magistratibus simili-
 ter commendati, mihi obvii fuerint, hinc
 Litteris spondeo. Quas in horum omnium
 fidem, manui mea propria subscriptas,
 simul sigillo meo gentilitio firmari jussi.
 Dabantur Londini, Die 2^a Julii 1772.

Guilhelmus Christophorus Diede
 in Fürstenstein.

Sigill.

De =

Designatio.

omnium Comitum generosi Josephi Banks, Ar-
migeri, cuius sumptibus Navis, Laurentius Dic-
ta, & per Navarham Johannem Hunter re-
henda, instructa est.

Daniel Solander medicina, Ademque Legum
Doctor, et membrum Societatum eruditaram
Upsaliensis, Londinensis & Lincolnensis.

Johannes Gore armiger.

Johannes Riddel armiger.

Jacobus Lind, medicina Doctor, Edinburgensis,
Unno de Troil, Doctor Philosophiae.

Fridericus Hermannus Walden } ab Epistolis
Sigismundus Baistrom - } Klingmann.

Johannes Fridericus Miller

Jacobus Miller.

Johannes Cleveley.

Jacobus May, astronomus.

Delineatores.

Engraver.

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*

omnium supradictorum Famuli varii
generis.

Alex.

APPENDIX

Alexander Scott } vestimentorum custodes.
 Petrus Briscoe } ~~Domini & finem~~

Jacobus Roberts, —
 Johannes Asquith, —
 Petrus Sidserf, —
 Alexander Samarang, —
 Nicolaus Young, —
 Johannes Marchant, —
 Robert Holbrook, —
 Johannes Taylor, —

absenta qui sunt
 a pedibus.
 Lagunja.

Jacobus Donaldson. Olitor. Uolo grande.
 Druing.

Antonius Douvez. Coquus. Lokken.

Guilhelmus Christophorus
 Diede in Fürstenslein.



John Smith
John Smith

John Smith
John Smith
John Smith
John Smith
John Smith
John Smith
John Smith

John Smith
John Smith
John Smith

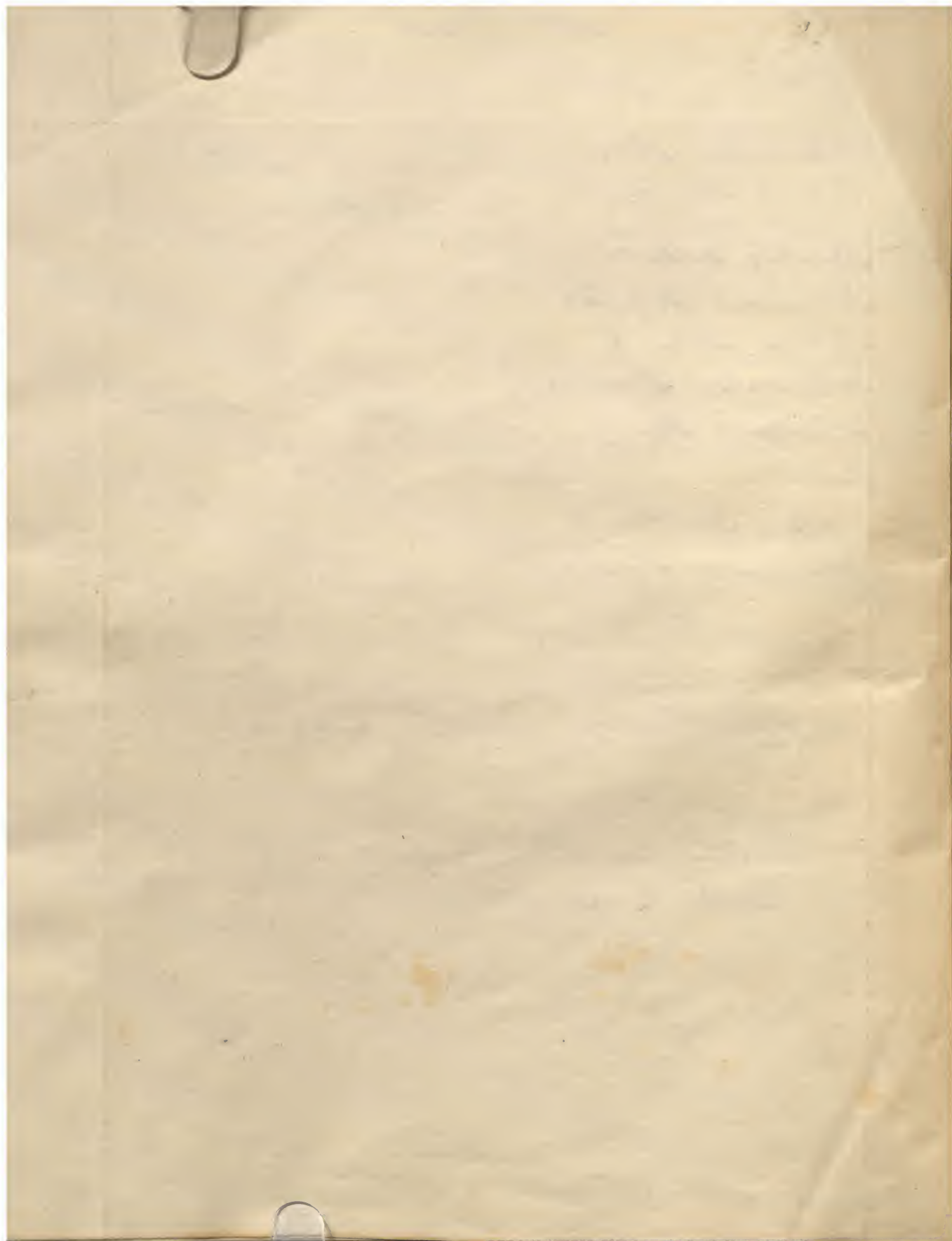
John Smith
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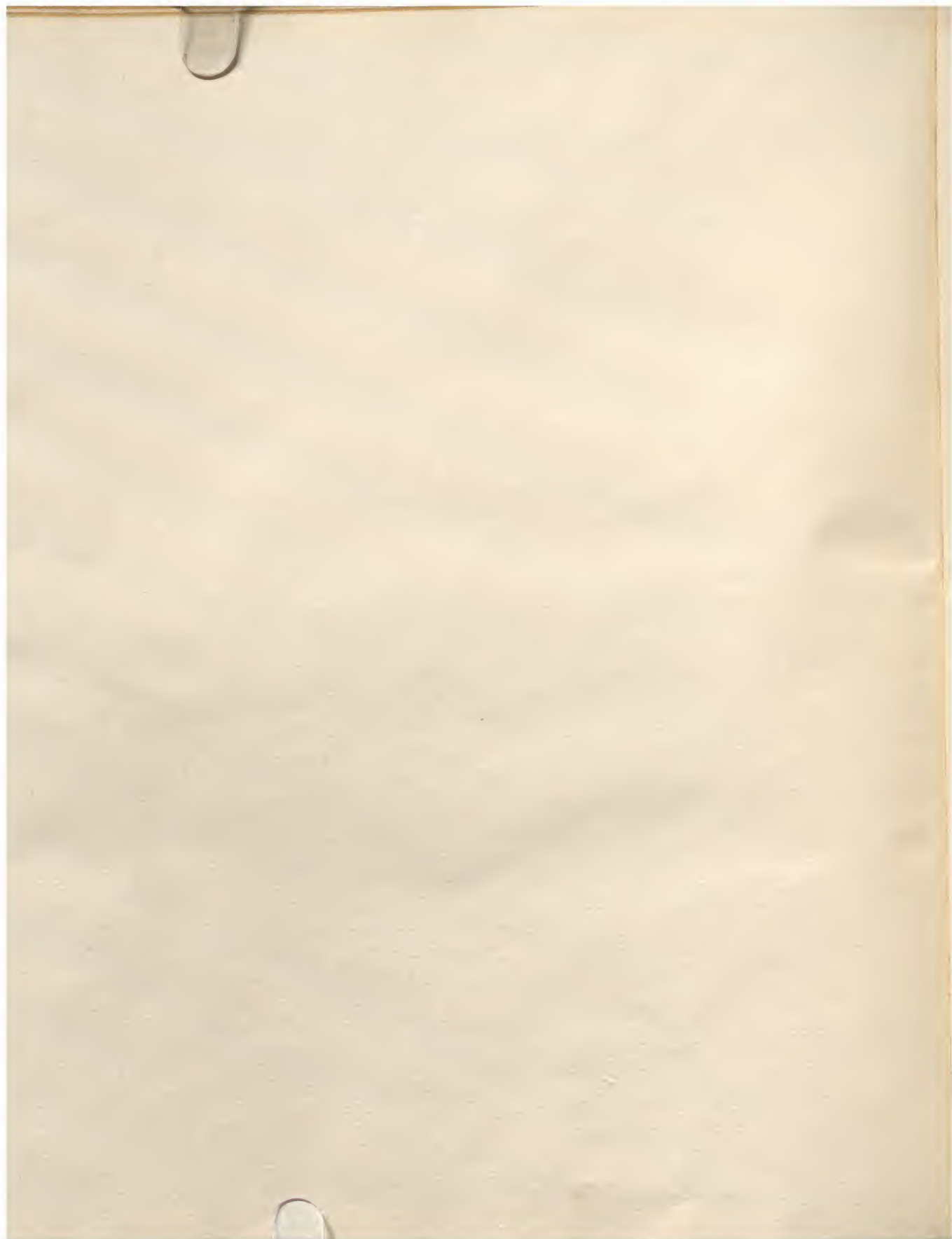
John Smith
John Smith

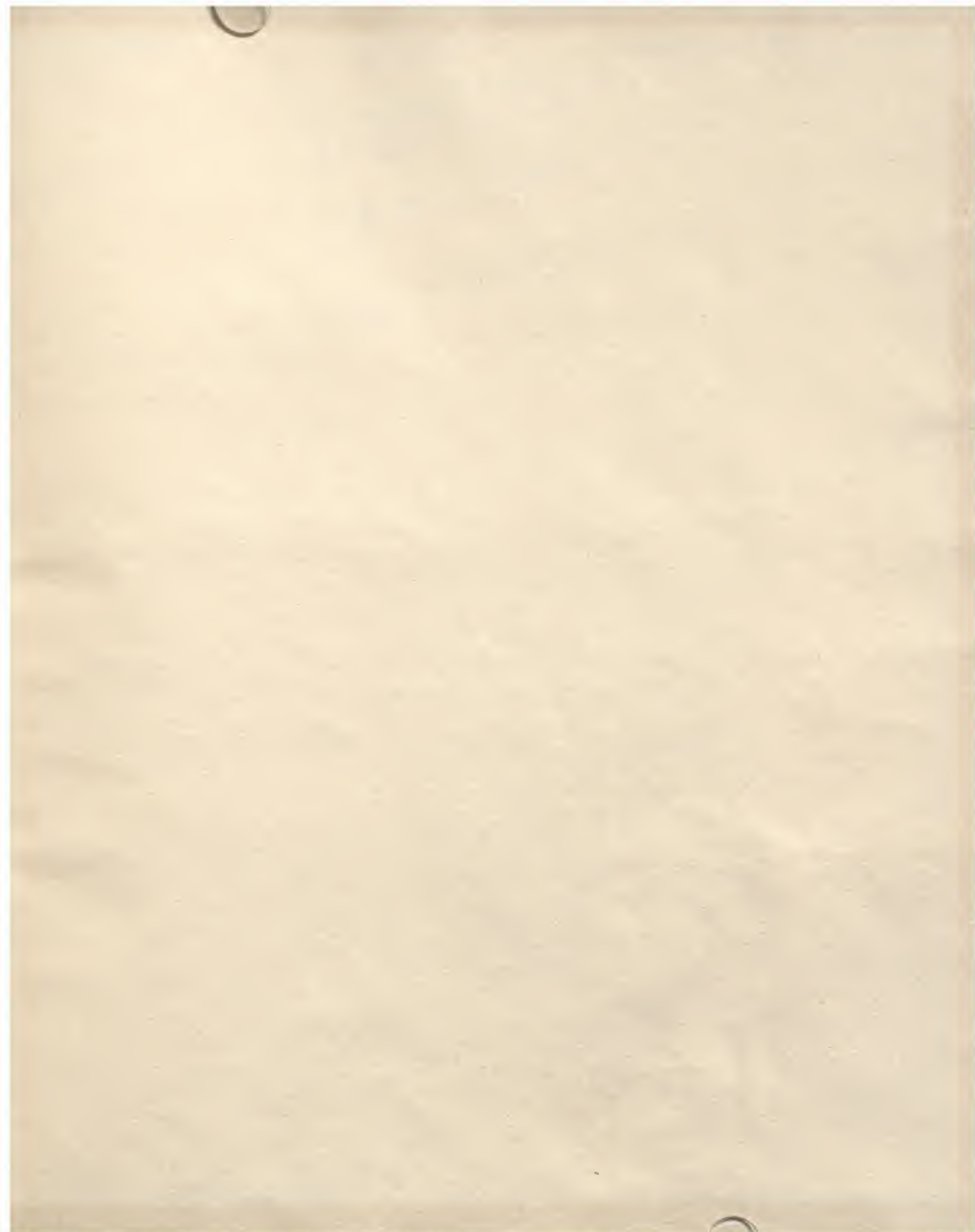
John Smith

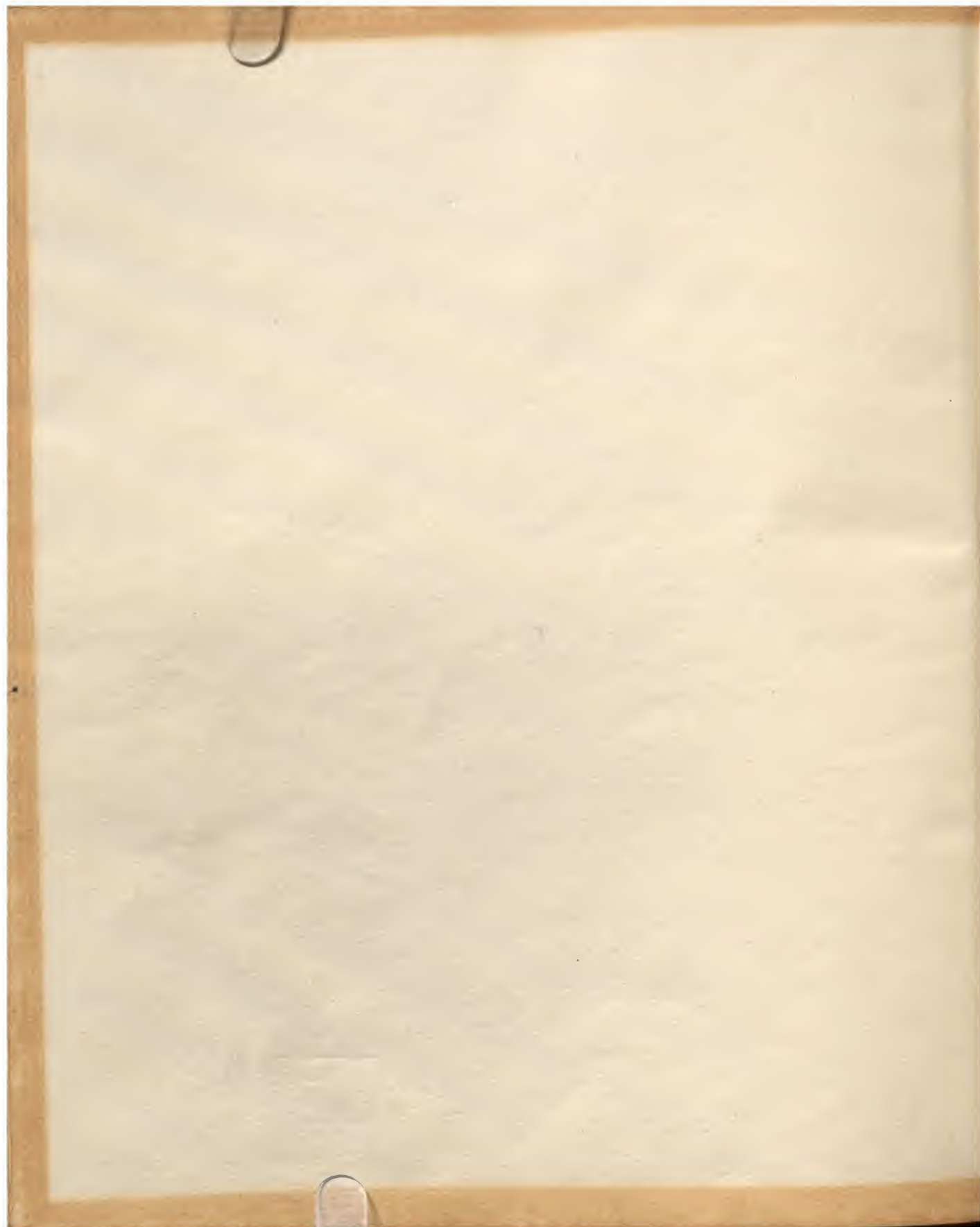












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